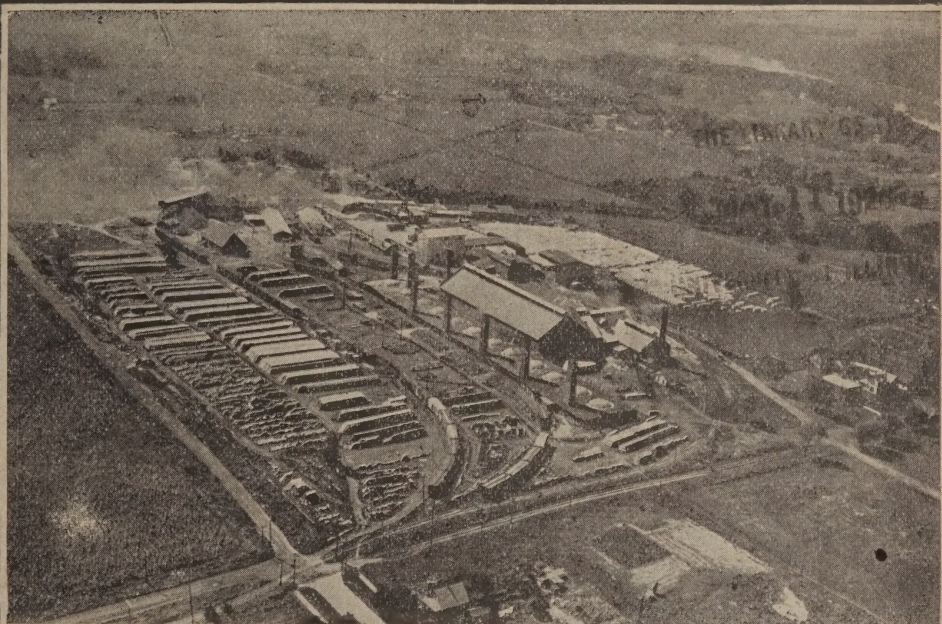


The **COMMUNITY BUILDER**

A Magazine devoted to the...
Upbuilding of Webster Co. Iowa



PLYMOUTH CLAY PRODUCTS CO. See Pages 3 and 8.

Edited and Published Monthly
By the

CHAMBER of COM
FT. DODGE, IOWA

May, 1926

A. B. C.

— AND —

Big Three

Food Products

AT YOUR GROCERS

Edge Grocery Co.
DISTRIBUTORS

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Fort De

The COMMUNITY BUILDER

A MAGAZINE WITH A PURPOSE

Published by CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Fort Dodge, Iowa

VOL. 8

MAY, 1926

No. 1

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B. P. Larson, V. Pres.

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THE PLYMOUTH CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

A Bit of History

The above company is one of our solid and substantial manufacturing concerns, having been organized under the laws of the State of Iowa in 1907. It has had a successful career since its organization, and stands among our old established firms, due to superior management and constant and vigilant attention to business changes, thus keeping track of the industrial development of this particular line of manufacture.

For some time Mr. L. E. Armstrong and Mr. J. T. Cheney, who was associated with him, had under consideration this line of manufacture. Carefully surveying the sewer pipe situation in the middle west, it was decided to organize a company, and a charter was secured. At that time there were only two plants in the middle west making this sort of product, one at Des Moines and one at Red Wing, Minnesota.

Publicity through the papers was given of the intention to organize the company and the policy of selling the stock locally was decided upon. No expensive stock selling campaign was entered upon, but quietly, through the publicity as stated, through the local papers, the stock was mostly sold to Fort Dodge residents. A small amount was sold to outside parties who had interests here.

The products manufactured in the beginning were sewer pipe from "3 to 27," large drain tile, flue lining and wall coping. From time to time the following products were added: Segment blocks, silo blocks, aerator filter tile and other less important lines. These products constitute the complete line as manufactured at this time.

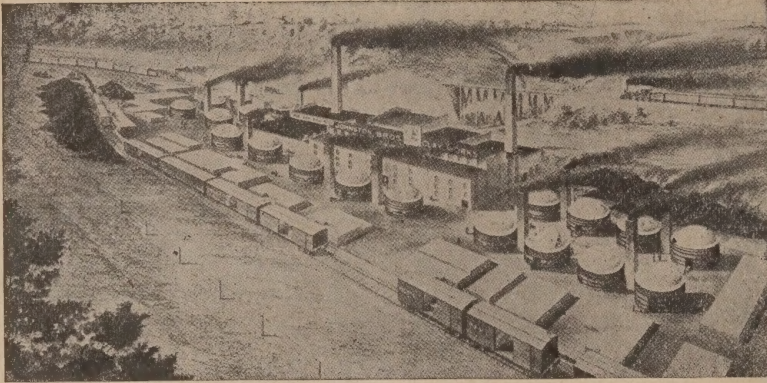
Through all the years of fluctuation in industrial development the clay business is no exception, but this company has weathered the changes and kept pace with the development of the industry until today it holds a leading position in its line.

Many things have happened to mar the seemingly pleasant routine of operating a sewer pipe plant, but passing through all the ups and downs, meeting the depressions with fortitude and courage, and taking advantage of the rising prosperity, they have established themselves securely as one of the leading clay industries of the middle west. Much of this result has been due to the keen and careful management of its President and General Manager, Mr. L. E. Armstrong, supplemented by his able assistants. He has in addition been a valuable citizen to the community, giving of his time and energies to the development of the city as a whole, the same business acumen as employed in his own business. He established the Plymouth Gypsum Company and the Iowana Gypsum Products Company, which a few years ago was taken over by the Universal Gypsum Company.

It is to such citizens as this that Fort Dodge owes its successful and growing development, and let us hope that we may not have seen the last of the efforts of such men.

The officers of the organization as they stand today are as follows: L. E. Armstrong, President and Treasurer; E. L. Marsh, Vice-President; J. M. Norton, Secretary. These also constitute the Board of Directors.

Johnston Clay Works, Inc.



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FORT DODGE, IOWA

Johnston Clay Works, Inc.

THE BREAD INDUSTRY

By L. L. Pfaff Before the Rotary Club, March 15, 1926

Bread is probably the oldest prepared food known to history. Its origin is still shrouded in mists of unrecorded times.

The history of the baking industry in America had its beginning in about the year 1849, at which time a man by the name of R. B. Ward came over from England and established a one-room bake shop in Philadelphia.

The baking business came into a new era in 1876, when the Fleischmann Company presented compressed yeast to the world for the first time.

From then on the industry grew very slowly until about 1890. In 1890, with the introduction of machinery for bread-making, large plants were constructed, particularly in the densely populated sections in the east, and bakers' bread continued to win the favor of the bread-eating public, until today the baking industry ranks as the seventh industry in the United States—seventeenth in 1890.

The ovens used were of brick construction, which had to be heated by placing a fire in one corner of the baking chamber and drawing out the fire when the oven had reached the required temperature, whereas now we have what is called the continuous baking ovens, which are heated indirectly. In the larger plants such as they have in Sioux City, Des Moines and Omaha, they have what is known as the traveling oven, which varies in length from 40 to 70 feet, costing \$1,000 a foot.

In 1896, when I began my baking career, it was estimated the baker was making about 15 or 20% of the bread consumed; whereas now it is about 60 to 70%.

The housewife knows that the necessary ingredients for a loaf of bread are flour, milk, sugar, salt, shortening and yeast. She buys these at the nearest grocery store, uses them without question in her mind as to their correct qualities for the baking of bread for her family.

But the professional baker of today analyzes his ingredients and knows just exactly what is going in to make that loaf of bread.

The modern baking industry has taken its place as a community service because it has come to the rescue of woman. She has been released from her incessant and nervous work of managing the young family and home, and satisfying the eager appetites of the young and old members of her active family, whose desires are always critical and varying. Their dependence on her has had little consideration for the labor contributed by the mother.

From earliest days, the mother has been the provider, using all of her acumen in conserving the household funds through her cleverness and ability in purchasing liberally, yet economically, as many raw materials as possible. With those materials she was expected, in fact, she herself expected—to produce the foods and viands that were placed before the hungry family. For that reason, practically every mother has been a good cook, so good as to be remembered by her children for her wonderful meals or her delicious this or that.

The community provider of foods has taken the curse off the mother's time and labor, relieving her of what she now knows to have been nothing more than drudgery.

The great manufacturers of foods are today the co-operative producers that make life more endurable, mainly because of the reliable uniformity of their products, uniform health and life-giving foods that are dependable. Upon such principles the success of our industries depends.

There are many problems in the baking of bread. All bread is baked for almost immediate consumption.

In America, we do not bake at harvest time great quantities of bread (as rye bread is baked in Sweden) and store it away indefinitely until it is used up. As a people, we are users of fresh bread, so that the first requirement is a fine, silky texture of clear, white crumbs, with golden brown or slightly darker crusts. As the loaf grows old it must not grow stale; no matter how hard the bread becomes it must not grow sour. That eatable quality must prevail—that also promises its being consumed quite rapidly, which in turn assures the breadbox being replenished with another loaf of the same make.

The sequence of processes in the making of a batch of bread differs materially from that used by the housewife. The ingredients are weighed accurately beforehand and assembled ready for use. These ingredients are turned into the mixing machine in proper sequence; the batch is mixed until the resulting dough has acquired just the proper consistency and exactly the correct temperature. It is then poured into

Continued on Page 7

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Of Course You Are!
A GOOD CITIZEN**

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who talks as strong for his city when he is at home as he does when he is a thousand miles away.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who believes there is something more to good citizenship than wearing a badge and making a noise.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who contributes to the religious, charitable and social undertakings of his city in proportion to his means.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who is eagle eyed to the virtues of his friends and bat eyed to their faults.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is an optimist.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who supports his public officials and criticizes them only when their faults are obvious.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who knows that by helping his community he is helping himself.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who is willing to serve.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who is cautious of his criticism of those who are trying to serve.

A GOOD CITIZEN

Is a man who always supports his Chamber of Commerce, not only financially, but by PERSONAL SERVICE.

DO YOU?

Do It For Fort Dodge.

Join the Fort Dodge Chamber of Commerce!

THE BREAD INDUSTRY—Continued from Page 5

great troughs and placed in a warm room for the raising process, before being sent down the chute to the scaling and dividing machine. From the divider, the accurately scaled pieces of dough pass to the rounder, which rounds them up into balls, and are then placed in a proofer; then to the moulding machine, which forms the round balls into loaves, which are passed into pans. The panned loaves then pass to the proofing box, which gives them another chance to rise. Finally the pans are pushed into the ovens, maintained at proper temperature, about 450 to 500 degrees F. When the loaves are baked they are drawn from the ovens, emptied onto racks to cool before being wrapped and delivered to the salesmen to be taken to the various parts of the city and the out-of-town orders packed and made ready for shipment.

The production of bread in the United States in the year 1914 was \$423,000,000. The production rose by the year 1923 to a figure totaling \$1,320,000,000.

The company with which I am associated was formed in the fall of 1919. We immediately built our fireproof building at First Avenue South and Eighteenth Street. Since that time, two additions have been added, making our total floor space 12,000 square feet exclusive of basement, which is 75x105.

During the year 1925 we produced a little over five and one-half million pounds of baked bread. Ninety carloads or 3,600,000 pounds of flour were used, 90,000 pounds of lard, 60,000 pounds of milk, 55,000 pounds of yeast, 68,000 pounds of salt and 104,000 pounds of sugar. We employ 40 people with an annual payroll of \$50,000.

The officers of the company are as follows: L. L. Pfaff, President; W. E. Mutz, Vice-President; B. P. Larson, Treasurer; O. C. Pfaff, Secretary. These men, together with W. C. Woodward, comprise the directorate.

While in Fort Dodge Visit the



FORT DODGE'S FINEST AMUSEMENT PALACE

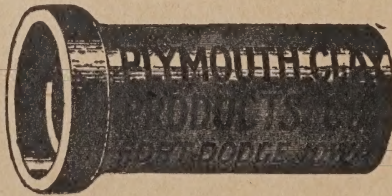
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WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST

Ask for our New Catalogue

PLYMOUTH CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

FORT DODGE, IOWA

IOWA HIGHWAYS IN THEIR NEW RELATION TO THE PEOPLE

In Iowa, as in all other states, there has been a seemingly never ending shift in transportation. Lo the poor Indian was the first to lay out cross-country routes, and the fruits of his more or less indolent labors have been so highly improved upon by our modern-day mapmakers that one may now step into any hotel or motor club and find the whole of Iowa cut up into neat little squares and oblongs, or in sections otherwise conforming to water courses, through all of which run the traffic channels of today.

There was a period, however, according to records inscribed by our lighter vein historians, when the wandering calf took over the job of road location. How long the calf would poll quite a few votes yet as against more advanced methods in road that there are still a sufficient number of illogical routes, taking the state as a whole, to warrant the belief that the calf's tenure of office was long and uninterrupted. On the other hand, there are engineers who will insist that they know of localities where the calf would poll quite a few votes yet as against more advanced methods in road location. But such statements as these may be attributed to bias and resulting from difficulties encountered in straightening out some of the calf's work in long-settled communities.

However this may be, it is known that old Rover was still trotting along in the dust under his master's wagon when the calf's judgment in the selection of traffic routes first came into serious question, and from that day to the present the routing of Iowa highways has proceeded upon a more scientific basis. Iowa City made the start with a furrow cut between that point and Dubuque.

Coming to the more serious phases of the subject in hand, it may be said at the outset that no state is unlike another in the general classification of its roads. In Iowa, it is first the primary, then the secondary or county road, and interlocking with that the township road.

One of the plainest lessons to be learned, and yet one of the most difficult to put into practice in some states, is that primary or main traffic routes should be wholly under state control rather than have such work wait upon or be governed by county initiative, since the traffic thereon is statewide rather than local in character.

It is also plain, and again in some states difficult to establish in the public mind, that there should be no temporizing with weak construction on these main routes in the belief that mileage rather than a high degree of durability will best serve the interests of the people. Any such assumption is false because both tonnage and the number of vehicles are increasing at a rate far beyond that in which durable roads are being built, with the inevitable result that impermanent surfacing is destroyed long before it has had time to repay its cost in savings to traffic. This, it appears, is particularly true in the case of Iowa, where state responsibility for proper and aggressive construction on the primary system is not as full and complete as it should be.

Iowa's traffic channels have been cut, just as they have in other states, into three main classifications, but the delay in placing with the state the power for the full development of the primary system is simply one other form of hang-over from a pioneer point of view in road building.

There are approximately 87,000 miles of township road in Iowa, about 11,000 miles of secondary or county road, and slightly above 6,000 miles of primary and interstate road, or an approximate total of 100,000 miles of right of way set aside for transportation purposes.

In the further construction of this highway plant, which it must be admitted is now far short of actual needs, the taxpayers of the state appear to have come to an economic fork in the road. They are confronted with the question whether to continue temporary or impermanent surfacing on the primary system and hope for an opportunity to do better work next year, or the next, or, instead, begin now to develop and put into effect as quickly as possible a fixed policy of permanent construction in order to escape the long drain of expense that will otherwise follow in the form of excessive repair costs and frequent reconstruction altogether.

Since a policy of substantial building as against the graveling expediency must come some time, why delay its adoption when such delay means the inevitable dissipation of highway funds so expended, however well intended such expenditures may be?

There is nothing in the highway situation in Iowa, either present or prospective, to warrant any such delay.

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where you see
this sign*

IT'S BETTER



GASOLINE

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IT SAYS

SKELLY GASOLINE EXCEEDS NEW NAVY SPECIFICATIONS
ON EVERY POINT
WHEN YOU'RE OUT CALL WALNUT 3249 FREE DELIVERY ANY AMOUNT

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Extra Value GASOLINE

At No Extra Cost

Use Skelly Gasoline

You are obtaining Extra Value in Gasoline at
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New Navy Price.

Whose Dairy Products
Are You Using?

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

STAND FOR
QUALITY

Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Cheese, Butter, Buttermilk

Fort Dodge Creamery Co.

Hawkeye Fair and Exposition

L. E. ARMSTRONG, President

J. H. LADD, Secretary

HAWKEYE FAIR & EXPOSITION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

High Spots for 1926

The first Monday in April found all the officers and directors assembled with coats off, enthusiastically getting into action for the coming season, preparations for which have been actively under way since the December stockholders' meeting. It takes time to learn a business, and the six past years have been most profitable to the directors, in experience. We all know more about fairs now than when we started, and with many creases in financing ironed out, with necessity pointing many new ways for economy, your board approaches the coming year with confidence that we will give you the best you have yet received, and, what is best of all, show a nice little sinking fund accumulated at the end of the season.

Many new attractions have been secured, especially in the amusement end, among which is the new Roller Coaster, costing about thirty-five thousand dollars, and which at this writing is more than half completed. Several other permanent concessions in the pure fun line have been contracted for, and will be finished for the Spring opening of the Park.

A first class baseball diamond has been constructed, and negotiations are under way for good baseball all through the season.

Aside from the continuous operation of the Amusement Park throughout the season, four major celebrations have been arranged thus far, most important of which is, of course, the Annual Fair itself.

First we plan to have something special for the opening day of the Amusement Park, which will be late in May.

The Fourth of July comes on Sunday this year, so we plan two big days, Saturday and Monday, Sunday being the usual open but quiet day. But for Saturday and Monday elaborate shows and celebrations will be held. For this event we have contracted one of the best amusement aggregations in the Middle West this year. Two days of sports, races, platform acts, hippodrome, and winding up on the night of the Fourth with a grand spectacle and gorgeous display of fireworks. All of this, of course, especially for these two days, besides the large aggregation of permanent amusements of the Amusement Park.

The Agricultural Fair is the real purpose of this enterprise, from the beginning, education and betterment of agriculture being really the sole purpose of the Hawkeye Fair and Exposition, with of course some diversion in entertainment and amusement. The management have never lost sight of the original plan for large and representative showing of livestock, grains, fruits, vegetables and products of the good housewife. For this we plan enlarged facilities and conveniences for showing and care, a thing on which we have heretofore been more or less limited for lack of buildings.

The premiums have been increased as far as possible, in lines in which our county is particularly interested, some have been dropped, and all with the idea in view of giving the local grower all the advantage, rather than scattering too much in attracting too many of the professional exhibitors. We need for our own good the many wonderful achievements of our professional exhibitors to show us a goal, but we do not wish our own people, you, the owners, to suffer by overdoing it.

The school exhibits are going to be featured as never before, and also the townships are going to be encouraged as much as possible for community showings.

While offering no apologies for the past in regard to this part of our fairs, we have learned better your desires in the matter, and how to meet them.

In the matter of diversion and amusement, we have been most fortunate in contracting features as good or better than ever in the past. We have aimed at greater variety, and more pleasing and more expensive acts. This has been made possible by savings in other departments, partly through eliminating some of the great expense of professional harness racing. We are going to have first class racing features, but the big end of this is going to strictly Webster County or, anyway, amateur classes. We enjoy our own home-grown horses and drivers best.

We are going to "burn 'em up" this year in auto races, having already signed up some of the best drivers in the country.

The fair this year will be held late enough to miss harvest, and early enough to miss cold, bad weather—namely, August 21-28, the week before the State Fair at Des Moines.

IOWA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS

The Iowa State Association of Fire Fighters was formed in 1922 with the nucleus of four cities, Des Moines, Sioux City, Waterloo and Fort Dodge.

The object of the Association is to foster and encourage a high degree of skill and efficiency, to cultivate friendship and remunerate for duty performed, to encourage all Fire Fighters to affiliate with this organization and thereby assist in the promotion and protection of favorable legislation or other action favorable to the interests of firemen.

The officers of the organization are elected annually at each convention. The present officers are: T. Marsh of Sioux City, President; J. Galloway of Waterloo, First Vice-President; E. Park of Fort Dodge, Second Vice-President; W. Hottel of Des Moines, Secretary-Treasurer.

Des Moines, Sioux City, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Dubuque, Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Boone, Iowa City, Oelwein and Ottumwa are at present affiliated.

If the growth of the Association in the future is as rapid as in the past it will only be a few years till practically all towns and cities will be members of this Association.

HIGH SPOTS FOR 1926—Continued from Page 11

Our premium lists are now on the press and we are cracking our necks to get them into your hands early this year. Watch for yours.

Here is a quotation from a letter Mr. Kirk Boggs of Fort Dodge wrote home from Palm Beach, Florida. It makes us feel good, so we let you enjoy it with us:

"The Palm Beach County Fair was held here a few weeks ago. The Webster County Fairs are World's Fairs in comparison. To tell the honest truth it was a sad affair but very well attended."

The fourth big event planned will be that of Labor Day, the first Monday in September. We aim to make this equal to Fourth of July in attractive features, only giving the public something different and suitable for this other great national holiday.

Although most of the major contracts have been closed and signed up, more features may show up later, and plans will be changed somewhat, this statement being just in the nature of a hint as to what is coming and to let you know that we are making the effort of our lives to make this fair so good that we will have still better support in our efforts. We have certainly had good support this last eighteen months, especially from the most influential farmers out through the county. We are grateful also to many friends in the surrounding counties.

FOR PREACHERS ONLY

We have often wondered why some children are sent forth into the world handicapped in life by an outlandish name. The following story from Judge may help to explain how some of these names "happened":

The happy parents of a new baby who lived in Southern Indiana took their infant to church to be baptized.

The baby was being raised "by hand," and where it went its bottle went also. After the arrival of the christening party at church an accident happened. The nozzle of the milk bottle came off and the baby's nice new dress was soaked all down its long front. This annoyed the parents, but nothing could be done, as the time for the ceremony had arrived.

When the parents stood before the clergyman, the baby in its mother's arms, he looked at the damp dress with a good deal of apprehension, and to satisfy his curiosity the mother whispered:

"Nozzle came off."

The minister did not seem to understand, and turned inquiringly to the father, who said a little more loudly:

"Nozzle came off."

The good man understood this time, or at least he thought he did. He took the baby in his arms, sprinkled his forehead with baptismal water and solemnly said, before anybody could correct him:

"Nozzlecameoff Snyder, I baptize thee," etc.

EMBARRASSING DIFFICULTY

When one is suddenly called upon to act as a substitute and finds himself wholly unprepared to fill the bill, he is in the same fix as a certain colored school teacher in the story.

As the story goes a Negro was lynched and those who committed the deed hung the dead man on the limb of a tree and placarded him with the words, "Statu Quo." Crowds gathered around the suspended object, but none seemed to understand the words on the placard. Finally a local colored school teacher was asked to interpret the words. "Well," said he, "I am a little rusty on my Latin, but the best I can make out of the thing is that this Nigger is in a devil of a fix."

THE POULTRY AND EGG INDUSTRY**By F. L. Loomis Before the Rotary Club**

The following paper, read before the Rotary Club on March 29 at their noon luncheon, held in the Chamber of Commerce dining room, is extremely interesting and recites its commercial importance:

The hen and her products date back to ancient times, but only in the past decade has the poultry and egg industry become modernized and its value and commercial importance generally known.

Compared to farm values of other leading products, according to the 1924 figures entered by the United States Department of Agriculture, the poultry and egg products equal nearly one-sixth the value of all cereals produced, one-third the value of the 1924 corn crop, four-fifths the value of the wheat crop, greater than the value of the oats raised, over one-half the value of the cotton crop, including cotton seed, nearly 15 times the orange crop, nearly as large as the value of all vegetables produced, greater than all cattle produced in 1924, nearly as great as the swine raised, 8 times the value of all horses raised, $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the sheep raised and 11 times greater than the value of the 1924 wool crop.

These figures are impressive; they show the total number of chickens on the farms January 1, 1925, was 442,800,000, with a value of \$349,600,000. During the year 678,300,000 chickens were raised with a value of \$445,018,000. The chicken eggs produced amounted to 1,968,276,000 dozen, with a value of \$521,574,000, or a total valuation of the chickens and products of \$966,592,000.

To visualize these amounts a few comparative figures may assist in getting an idea of its size.

If 3 square feet of floor space were allowed for each chicken on farms at the beginning of this year, a chicken house 20 feet wide would have to be 12,130 miles long, or 4 times the distance across the United States, to provide them shelter. Again, if only 1 ounce of grain was fed each day the daily feed would amount to 13,343 tons, or 4,870,195 tons a year.

If the 678,300,000 chickens raised in 1924 were formed in a single file with 1 foot space for each, they would reach more than 5 times around the earth at the equator, or if all this crop of chickens were loaded into poultry cars, they would fill about 100,000 cars and form a train reaching from Chicago to New York.

Possibly to make the figures a little more of interest to you, consider the chicken eggs produced in 1924, which amounted to 23,619,312,000. If they averaged $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and were placed end to end they would reach 838,754 miles, or 3 times the distance from the earth to the moon, with enough left over to circle the earth 3 times and 7 times around the moon.

If all these eggs were sent to market packed in 30-dozen cases, they would fill 65,605,200 cases or would load 163,023 cars of 400 cases each, and form a train 1,242 miles long, which would reach from San Antonio, Texas, to Chicago.

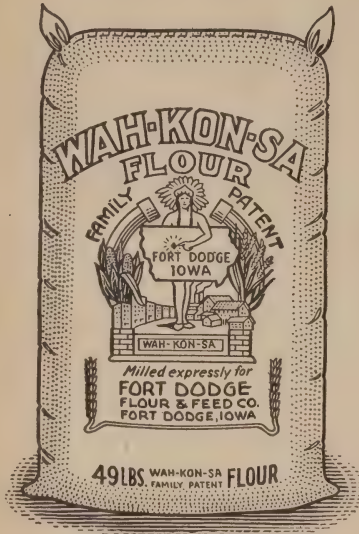
Our own line of endeavor was started by the senior partner in 1879 in a butter cellar on the south side of the Public Square. His assets were largely made up of 15 years' experience in his father's store and elsewhere, he having run a branch at 13 years of age at Strawberry Point. His liabilities, the junior partner and \$1,000 borrowed from his uncle at 10%.

Then butter was largely made by farmers instead of creameries and packed in firkins, a tub holding twice the amount of our butter tub now. Eggs were packed in barrels mostly and the quality pretty irregular, due to no state laws compelling candling and frequent marketing. Our old ledger shows losses in marketing these first season's eggs bought at a first cost of 5c to 6c a dozen. Our poultry pack then consisted of over 50% turkeys during the dressing season, and the chickens were known by their hickory quality, due to little or no attention being paid to them except for their eggs.

Now the condition is reversed and by the milk-feeding process and discrimination of poor breeds, our chickens are desirable and well known, while the crop of turkeys is practically nothing with us. We draw from 17 stations and about 75 towns in Northwestern Iowa for our products, four of which are concentration or car points. Our output last year was approximately 2,800,000 dozen of eggs and 1,400,000 pounds of poultry, all going to Chicago or eastern points. Based on 12,000 dozen eggs to the car or 20,000 pounds of poultry, our shipments were over 300 cars last year. This is but a speck compared with total volume done in the United States, but sufficient to keep us busy.

In closing may I be a bit personal and acknowledge the example of industry and integrity of the senior member? In spite of a poor education and early business reverses, he has pressed on, figuring out each day's problems as they came along in the joy of work. His motto never to have a business transaction which was unsatisfactory to the customer is not new to you men, yet it was not the rule always in the earlier days of our industry. His ability at recreation has been no less. If I might pass along a near similar performance to my hired man, my answer will be "Well done."

WAH-KON-SA FLOUR



IT'S DIFFERENT

Made from carefully selected hard winter wheat and scientifically milled for home use, unsurpassed in loaf yielding value, of exceptional flavor, thin tender crust, cream-white color and a loaf that will stay good until used.

You may pay more but you can't buy better flour than WAH-KON-SA at any price.

Order from your Grocer

**Fort Dodge Flour &
Feed Co.**

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

Low-cost Transportation

Star Cars

Built by Durant Motors

Colin Campbell, Vice-President, Durant Motors, Inc., announces that factory sales of Star Cars during February, exceeded those of the same period during 1925 by 95%.

**Have You Experienced
a Star Car Demonstration?**

Dunlap-Arnold Motor Co.

709 First Avenue North

Phone Walnut 2528

IZAACK WALTONS DINE AT BOY SCOUT CABIN

Webster County Chapter of Izaak Walton League of America enjoyed a pleasant evening at the beautiful new Boy Scout cabin, located just west of the city along one of Iowa's finest clear water streams, the Lizard Creek.

The league is going to put on about four big programs a year and this event was the first of the series.

The menu consisted of a large T-bone steak with barbecue sauce, a jumbo potato baked just right, dill pickles, hard rolls and coffee.

The commissary arrangements were in charge of the congenial and able pair of whom Fort Dodge can be proud to have in its community, Mr. J. W. Pray, Superintendent City Water Works, and Mr. Al Boggs, manager of Boggs' Battery Service. Mr. Boggs is widely known for his annual moose feeds.

These two loyal Ike Waltons worked hard to make this first meet a real success. They started a week in advance searching the city's meat markets for one hundred and fifty fine steaks. This number cannot be picked up on a day's notice.

It was thought one hundred and fifty steaks would surely be enough, with a few left over. But telephone calls calling for plate reservations came in so fast the last hour before the time set for serving that a great many had to be disappointed, as no more good steaks were available.

The cabin has a fine kitchen, with a large cook stove, running spring water, etc. A roaring fire was built and a dozen fine steaks at a time were broiled to a queen's taste.

One hundred and fifty Izaak Waltons, their wives and friends lined up for their turn to get their plates and cups filled.

The following Ikes took part in the kitchen preparing for the festivities: Hans Frederickson, Senator E. E. Cavanaugh, Ben Bugg, Herman Otto, Roy Halland, Dr. W. F. Remer and Reyburn Rutledge.

Following the feed a fine talk was given by Professor L. H. Ladd of Pomeroy. His subject was a report on the national convention held recently at Chicago, Ill., which he attended.

A vote was taken after a discussion on what the local dues to the Webster County Chapter should be in the future and \$4.00 per year was unanimously agreed upon. The \$4.00 includes the Outdoor America Magazine, which now enjoys the largest circulation of any outdoor magazine in America.

A splendid short talk was given by Senator E. E. Cavanaugh. He stressed the point of everyone planting and caring for a tree some place each year.

Roy Hale invited all Ike Waltons to take part in bait casting the coming season.

Mr. Charles W. Folds of Chicago, Past National I. W. L. Treasurer, was elected National President at the national convention to succeed Past President and Founder Will H. Dilg.

Following the talks two motion pictures secured from Field and Stream of New York were shown. The machine was operated very efficiently by Mr. G. L. Gunnerson of the Webster County Farm Bureau. The first picture shown was a fishing scene of salmon fishing. The second was a duck shooting scene showing large flocks of ducks and some closeups of kills in the air and the splash of the dead birds in the water. Electricity was furnished by the Boggs Battery Service.

All present expressed their approval of the affair and were glad they came.

The League feels grateful to Mr. Frank H. Zeller, Boy Scout Executive, for his kindness in assisting the Ikes with their work in putting on this event. The first class Boy Scouts who lined up the cars as they came, avoiding congestion, are also worthy of mention.

The Izaak Walton League of America, in its zealous effort to conserve for posterity the outdoor America of our ancestors, is criticized, condemned, ridiculed and defamed—and by whom? The answer is: By drainage contractors who have lost a fat job by a halted drainage project. By commercial interests that have had to go to large expense to take care of poisonous refuse that once went into streams or lakes. By lumbermen who meant to cut the last few remaining virgin pines and were halted by the League.

But with all this criticism, this wonderful organization goes on growing with unheard of rapidity, not because it is trying to save a few fish and game for sportsmen, but because it has finer, farther-reaching ideals that are all American.

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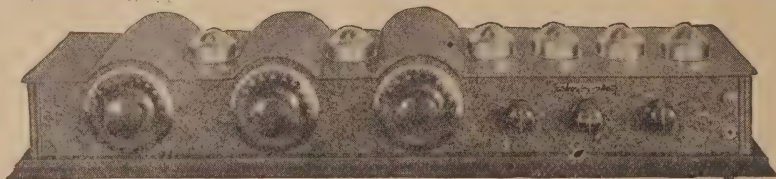
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The Boy Scouts of America

F. H. ZELLER, Scout Executive

C. A. HELSELL, President of Council



THE SCOUT CABIN

Experience is showing that the Boy Scout Cabin, located two miles west of the city, is one of the finest community enterprises ever put over in Fort Dodge, and all who have had the opportunity of inspecting the property are loud in their praises of the Scout Council for daring to undertake and complete the project.

Although the cabin has been completed considerably less than a year, it has already been used by many different groups of people. For the Scout Council has adopted a very far-sighted and liberal policy, and instead of restricting the use of the cabin to Boy Scouts, has determined to put the building to the widest possible use to provide instruction and recreation not only for boys but also for girls and for men and women.

The cabin has been used by Boy Scouts of Fort Dodge for both summer and winter camps and for overnight hikes. Since it was built there has not been a weekend that it has not been in use, regardless of how cold the weather might be. In addition to Scouts the cabin has been used by Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Izaak Walton League, church guilds, Masonic organizations, men's clubs, Kiwanis Club and many other organizations.

No charge is made to these outside organizations other than a deposit of \$10.00, which is returned if all rules regarding the care of the cabin and cleaning up after the parties are complied with. There is a standing rule, however, that Friday night is reserved for regular Scout traaps or Campfire organizations.

While the Fort Dodge Scout Council had been contemplating a camp for many years, it was not until last spring that any definite steps were taken. After considerable of a search the committee in charge selected the site on the Lizard Creek about two miles from the city as the best spot for the camp. This was chosen because of thhe rough character of the ground, drainage, water supply, swimming facilities, and the fact that it was so close that it would be possible for all-the-year use.

Next the service clubs of the city were interested, and when the American Legion, the Kiwanis Club and the Rotary Club made generous contributions to go with the money the Scouts had secured, the land was purchased and a start made.

All of the work of hauling material to the camp site was done by the Scouts themselves, and many a boy went home tired night after night because of long hours of handling brick, cement, sand and lumber. The boys proved very faithful in their tasks and today are proud to have had a part in the construction of the building.

The cabin is of most substantial construction and is practically fireproof. The building is 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a porch 40 feet long and 10 feet wide

Continued on Page 18

THE CLAYS OF WEBSTER COUNTY

By George F. Barsalou

The ceramic art is older than history and its origin cannot be traced, but traces of it appear in all parts of the world. The ease with which clay can be molded and hardened, contrasted with the tedious chiseling of stone, has always moved men to use it. Then, too, clay products well made are practically imperishable. Bricks and terra cotta articles in some of the Babylonian mounds are believed to be ten thousand years old.

Of course the whole earth is covered with clay; one treads on it everywhere. But only here and there can deposits be found which possess the properties which make them workable. The State of Iowa, for instance, is covered with a mantle of "drift," or glacial clay, from twenty-five to two hundred feet thick, and all over the state are abandoned kilns where men tried in vain to make a worth-while product; the brick or tile made from it either crumbled from failure to fuse properly, or warped from too sudden fusion, or is spoiled by lime pebbles. Scores of such plants can be seen also in Minnesota, all dismantled, and there is little doubt that their day is over, and clay products in the future will be manufactured where nature has deposited the right sort of material.

There are three kinds of clay which are suitable for the arts and industries; stratified clays, clay shales and fire clays, and all three are found in Webster County. It should be remarked here that the Des Moines, in cutting its gorge, has revealed the depth beyond which it is useless to look for clay, with the possible exception of fire clay. The writer, while well acquainted with the general geology of Webster County, has never made a study of the clay deposits in particular; but he has all the available literature on the subject. It is the opinion of all the writers that there must certainly be beds of fire clay in the county as yet untouched; and this clay is indispensable in some departments of the industry.

The three clays mentioned above were all laid down as mud beds on the sea floor, and so were washed free of the injurious elements which occur in the drift. They differ in the proportion of fluxes (lime, soda, potash, iron) contained in them, and they fuse at different temperatures. Where the different sorts occur in one locality, as in Webster County, clay of almost any fusing point can be made by mixing these in various proportions. The writer is acquainted with one Iowa plant, devoted to salt-glazed ware production, where the "clay" is taken from an open pit by steam shovel, and is a succession of fire clay, thin coal bed, thin bed of sandstone, a shale bed and several feet of drift, here free from pebbles. This all works up together into a very suitable mixture for the product. It would be a good investment for any concern doing business on a sufficiently large scale to employ a skilled ceramic engineer to do two things the year round—search for new beds and experiment with mixtures.

While clay is turned to many uses, and all these uses are permanent, yet there are two products comparatively new, which are certainly destined to be increasingly demanded; "hollow ware" and terra cotta. The hollow brick is to be the building brick of the future, and it must before many years supplant even lumber as building material. Also the terra cotta cornices, window caps—trimmings of every sort—are destined to become the material for such purposes in place of stone. Geologists who have studied the clays of Webster County are agreed that they are suitable for practically all sorts of clay ware. The only competitor in the field is Cerro Gordo County, and this only in drain tile and hollow ware. The territory extends westward until it meets the Denver products, and northwest without limit. The beds of eastern Minnesota are about worked out, the Dakota clays are too highly charged with lime and gypsum for commercial uses, and it would seem that Webster County clays are destined to supply an immense territory for many years to come.

THE SCOUT CAMP—Continued from Page 17

in front. The main room of the cabin is 50 feet long and 40 feet wide without a post to mar it. At one end is a monster stone fireplace in which over 12 tons of stone were used. There is no prettier sight than this fireplace with a blazing log fire on a cold winter night. Behind the main room are kitchen and store rooms. One of the things which surprises visitors is the running water in the kitchen. A spring has been harnessed and its clear water is brought across a ravine, up a hill and into the building itself.

The walls of the building are built of hollow tile, smooth on the inner wall and with a good looking rough surface on the outer walls. Steel girders support the roof, which is of wood with a fireproof covering. The floor is of cement. Around the walls are fixed benches, while movable benches are used for the tables.

During the summer camp the boys sleep in tents and the cabin is used for a recreation hall, dining room, instruction room, rainy day meeting place and a place for evening programs. For overnight troop camps and the regular winter camp the Scouts use the cabin for sleeping quarters as well, folding cots being brought out from their storage place and placed on the floor of the cabin. During cold weather the fireplace is supplemented by a large stove, which provides ample heat.

The next big event to which the Scouts are looking at the cabin is the summer camp, which will open on June 14th.

The Traffic Bureau Department

E. I. LEIGHTON, Chairman

L. M. O'LEARY, Manager

CLASS AND COMMODITY RATES FROM THE EAST TO IOWA

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied fourth section relief as to rates on freight, both classes and commodities, from eastern territory to intermediate points in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois that are higher than the rates to the Twin Cities, the eastern point of origin being New England, the Eastern Trunk Line territory, which are points east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

In denying relief to the Chicago Great Western, Rock Island, Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Illinois Central and Minneapolis, Northfield & Southern, the rates from this origin territory be continued to the Twin Cities lower than at intermediate points. The Commission declined further to recognize as a compelling reason the rates made by the more direct lines from the lake ports to the Twin Cities in comparison with rates over the more circuitous lines of Iowa. The relief was asked at destinations for rates over rail-lake-and-rail, lake-and-rail and all-rail routes through Chicago, Chicago Junction and Peoria, through a part of Illinois, the east one-half of Iowa and South-eastern Minnesota. No relief was sought over the routes from the east comprising the lines reaching beyond Chicago through Wisconsin.

As to traffic originating in Chicago, "No relief," the Commission said, "was sought over any of the routes to the Twin Cities." The Commission, in disposing of the case, among other things said: "Rail-lake-and-rail and lake-and-rail rates from the eastern points in question to the Twin Cities are made by adding differentials to the lake or rail-and-lake rates from the same points to Duluth, Minn., while the all-rail rates over standard routes to the Twin Cities and Duluth are the same. To points intermediate to the Twin Cities on applicants' lines in Minnesota such, for example, as Rochester, Lyle, Albert Lea and Mankato, the rates are made differentially over the Twin Cities. To intermediate points in Iowa the through rates from the East are based upon combination of proportional rates to and from Mississippi River crossings. The rates to intermediate points in Iowa are not only higher than those to the Twin Cities but are also higher than those to intermediate points in Minnesota, resulting in a situation where the measure of the fourth section departure decreases as the distance increases. For example, the distances over the Minneapolis & St. Louis from Peoria to St. Paul and Albert Lea, and to Mason City, Iowa, are 490, 371 and 334 miles, while the all-rail-first-class rates from New York are \$1.95, \$2.18 and \$2.21, respectively. Over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific the distance from Chicago to Minneapolis and GORDONVILLE, Minn., and to Northwood, Iowa, are 524, 400 and 395 miles, and the all-rail first-class rates from New York are \$1.95, \$3.18 and \$2.315, respectively. The adjustment is relatively the same with respect to both lake-and-rail and rail-lake-and-rail rates.

An adjustment in sharp contrast with this situation is to be found in the rates from and to the same points over routes extending beyond Chicago through Wisconsin to the Twin Cities, the rates to intermediate points being lower instead of higher than those to the Twin Cities.

It has been shown that rates from the origin territory in question to the Twin Cities over routes through Iowa are the same as those from and to the same points over routes through Wisconsin, the rates to intermediate points in Iowa being higher, and those to intermediate points in Wisconsin being lower than, or the same as, the Twin Cities rates. In the light of the fact that the lower rates to intermediate Wisconsin points were prescribed or approved by us, applicants' contention that the Twin Cities rates are depressed is not supported by adequate proof.

There is no contention that the rates to Chicago are depressed below the normal basis. They are observed at all intermediate points. The much greater spread existing at the Twin Cities negatives applicants' contention that the all-rail rates have there been depressed by rates applicable over the water routes. Moreover, even if the record would warrant a finding that applicants are correct in asserting that the rates to the Twin Cities are depressed by water competition, it is obvious that any relief authorized on that account should of necessity be restricted to the rates on those commodities which actually move in substantial volume over the rail-and-lake-and-rail or lake-and-rail routes to the Twin Cities. The record contains nothing to indicate the commodities which move over the latter routes.

It will be noted by this decision that the Interstate Commerce Commission does not agree with the contention of the carriers that the rates to the Twin Cities are a depressed rate and this decision will have a very favorable effect on the complaints of the Missouri River cities in interior Iowa that are now before the Commission asking for through overhead rates from this territory to the Missouri River and intermediate points in Iowa, and Missouri, in using as one of their contentions the through rates from this eastern territory to the Twin Cities, which rates, according to this latter decision of the Commission, should not be exceeded at interior Iowa points like Fort Dodge equal-distance from the origin territory.

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Business & Professional Women's Club

Mrs. Irene Platt, President

Miss Lynn Anderson, Chm., Publicity Com.

The March and April meetings of the Fort Dodge Business and Professional Women's Club have been very interesting and entertaining.

Dr. G. W. Clark was the speaker on the program of the regular meeting of the club on March 3rd held at the Shipley Tea Room.

Dr. Clark told in a very interesting way of his visit with Luther Burbank while on a western trip last summer. He spoke particularly of the fact that a personal meeting with Mr. Burbank conveyed a much more pleasant impression than is derived from publicity concerning the great naturalist.

Musical numbers for this meeting were furnished by Miss Nina Swanson and Miss Erma Woodward in a violin duet accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Cole Swanson. Flowers from R. P. Atwell and boxes of Dr. Kime's face powder were favors received by each member of the club. Miss Floy Swartzendrover was chairman for the program committee.

Dr. Carolyn Barker, Miss Florence Stansbury and Miss Eva Belle Hotzenpillar attended the meeting of the state executive board at Des Moines of the Iowa Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Very interesting reports were given by these representatives at the meeting of the local club March 3rd, concerning the originality of the ways and means the different clubs in the state have earned their share of the expenses of the national convention, which will be held in Des Moines in July.

Forty-five members attended a St. Patrick's birthday party at the Shipley Tea Room March 17th. The table decorations carried out the observance of the day and looked very pretty in the color scheme of green and white.

Irish songs and music formed the greater part of the program. William Gaughan sang "River Shannon," accompanied by Miss Ursula Ryan. The double trio of the club sang several Irish selections, too. Three new members were admitted into the club at the business meeting which followed.

Mr. A. D. McQuilkin, who has just returned from a trip to Hawaii, gave a very interesting talk at the regular meeting of the local club April 7th at the Shipley Tea Room. Giving his impressions of Hawaii he said in part:

"Honolulu is a very American city. While there are a great many foreigners there, it is an up-to-date American city. It has fine buildings, although they are not as high as ours—the highest being only about six stories.

"The trees and foliage are wonderful and flowers bloom continually throughout the year. We took a thirty-minute ride along the coast over to Hilo. The slope from the coast to the mountains is practically all used for sugar cane and they bring the cane down to the factories along the shore of the ocean in flumes, which are troughs made of wood, V-shaped, in which the cane is floated down. The sugar industry is the largest of all their industries and it is grown on practically all of the islands.

"In Oahu the pineapple is the great productive plant. There is one factory that cans about three million cans of pineapple per annum. We get some of that pineapple here in Fort Dodge."

Another enjoyable feature of the program was the vocal solo given by Miss Esther Lane.

The sixth annual meeting of the local Business and Professional Women's Club was held April 21st at the Shipley Tea Room and was unusually well attended, as there were about fifty-five members present.

Two vocal selections given by Miss Rose Brown and a violin solo played by Mrs. Melvin Kurtz were greatly enjoyed by the club. Miss Eva Belle Hotzenpillar won the attendance prize and Miss Mary Christoff donates the prize for the next meeting. The program was in charge of Miss Winifred Walsh and her committee.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Carolyn Barker.

Vice-President—Miss LaVerna Decker.

Treasurer—Miss Florence Stansbury.

Recording Secretary—Miss Charlotte Neutse.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Grace Birdsall.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and accepted. Reports were also read from the Finance, Publicity, Program and Music Committees. Four new members were introduced into the club.

STORIES PICKED UP

Why Printers Die Young

The flower show had been a great success, and a few evenings later Mr. Blank, who had performed the opening ceremony, was reading the local paper's report of it to his wife.

Presently he stopped reading, his justifiable pride turning to anger. Snatching up his stick, he rushed from the room. Amazed, his wife picked up the newspaper to ascertain the reason of her spouse's fury.

She read: "As Mr. Blank mounted the platform, all eyes were fixed on the large red nose he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance."—Western Christian Advocate.

Bill's Bad Break

"I hear Bill was thrown out of college for cribbing."

"Yep!"

"What happened?"

"He sneezed while he was taking an exam in Russia and they threw him out for 'conjugating' a verb.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

No Need to Hurry

Two Scots were playing a match at golf and were getting over the course slowly. At length one said: "Man, Sandy, do ye no think we micht speed up a wee bit? The two players behind us will be gettin' exasperated and drivin' intae us."

"Nae fear o' that," chuckled Sandy, "for one o' them is owin' me 10 shillin's."—Boston Transcript.

After Many Years

"Well, well, Tom, we haven't met for twenty years. If you remember, at our last meeting we discussed half a young turkey. Let's try the same dish tonight."

They gave the order and the waiter filled it. The old chum wielded a knife vigorously for a time and then broke the silence.

"Jim," said he, "do you know what I think?"

"No."

"I think this is the other half of that turkey."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He May Be Right!

A Missouri editor remarks that the man who squeezes a dollar squeezes his wife. And the Hugo (Okla.) News adds: "In looking over our subscription books we are led to believe that some mighty good women are not getting the attention they deserve."

Generally T'other Way

He (after long argument): "I wonder what would happen if you and I ever agreed on anything?"

She: "I'd be wrong."—West Virginia Moonshine.

Pity Ye Poor Ed

It is reported that one of the fastidious newly married ladies of this town kneads bread with her gloves on. This incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his shirt on; he needs bread with his pants on; and unless some of the delinquent subscribers to this "Old Rag of Freedom" pony up before long, he will need bread without a damn thing on and Wisconsin is no Garden of Eden in the winter time.—Melrose (Wis.) Chronicle.

Judging by the Price

Mrs. Newrich: "I want to buy a piece of music for my little girl who is learning to play the piano."

Clerk: "Yes, madam. Here is 'Twilight' for twenty-five cents. How would that suit?"

"Oh, he's farther along than that. Why, last week she played a piece that cost fifty cents. Haven't you got something for about a dollar?"—Pitt Panther.

Consolation Anyhow

He: "Dearest, will you marry me?"

She: "John, I can't marry you, but I shall always respect your good taste."—Witt.

Not all men get what they go after, but most men get what's coming to them in the long run.

An Atlantic (Iowa) woman captured a deer in her front yard. Many women have captured 'em in the front rooms, too.

It may be hard for a rich man to get into heaven, but not half as hard as it is to keep a good piano player in an American prison.

An eastern scientist urges us to sleep less and more efficiently. A lot of people would use the two hours thus saved to worry more.

A few years ago when the first big snow of the winter came everybody got out their sleighs. Now they just get out their chains.

The old saying that the good die young does not necessarily mean that all the young bloods who are being killed by boot-leg booze and automobiles are angels.

Hard Luck in Granddad's Day

To get a haircut just before an Indian massacre.—Lehigh Burr.

Domestic relations should be carried along on the same basis as foreign relations. Both parties should be careful not to say anything to hurt one another's feelings.



If You Baked It Yourself

no more care would be taken than is taken right here in our spotless bakery. The same pure ingredients go into Betsy Ross Bread as are used in baking in your own kitchen. The same care is used in measuring and mixing, in raising and baking. And to be sure that Betsy Ross Bread reaches you as clean as it leaves our bakery, a moisture proof, dust proof, waxed paper wrapper is used. You get Betsy Ross Bread pure and wholesome, fresh every day.

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Published by CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Fort Dodge, Iowa

VOL. 8

JUNE, 1926

No. 2

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PAYING YOUR DUES.

How many of you fellows look upon your Chamber of Commerce dues as a contribution? And would you call taxes a contribution? Or advertising or janitor service or even sales expense?

Chamber of Commerce dues are no more a contribution than any other items of cost in operating your business or conducting your profession. The institution is a part of your business and your business is a part of it.

Every business, professions included, has a definite responsibility and owes a definite obligation to the community. That responsibility and that obligation depends on the amount of business you are doing under normal conditions. Business depends upon the people and people depend upon conditions and conditions depend upon the moulding of public opinion and the moulding of public opinion depends largely upon the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce as expressed publicly and through its members.

The average member would be considerably surprised if he knew the amount of business transacted in our offices. We couldn't begin to give you detailed reports of it and you wouldn't read them anyhow. And only a small part finds its way into print.

Who do you think it is that sends out data to counteract the bad advertising Fort Dodge receives from some quarters? Who is it that tells the world that Fort Dodge is a good place in which to live and do business? Who helps to stabilize business conditions, not only here, but elsewhere, by working co-operatively with other cities.

Think it over and figure out how much you owe such an institution for the business you do; and then, if you haven't paid your dues—the year is nearly over—send in your check and help us keep the overhead down so as to have more money to spend for your benefit.

IMPERTINENT CHARITY

No one will question the value of charitable work. But it is often conducted in such a way as to amount to impertinence, at least from the standpoint of its recipients.

A woman of philanthropic habits was paying a visit to a school. She was particularly interested in a group of poor scholars, and asked permission to question them.

"Children, which is the greatest of all virtues?" she asked.

No one replied.

"Now think a moment," she continued. "What is it I am doing when I give up time

and pleasure to come and talk to you for your own good?"

A grimy hand went up. "Please, ma'am, you're buttin' in."

Ain't Tellin'

An old hermit of the Arizona sandhills stopped a rural mail carrier with: "Got 'ary letter for me?"

"No," was the reply.

"Better have one next time you go by."

"What is your name?"

"Never mind the name, Bub, but have that letter or you won't do any more mail carryin'."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR 60 YEARS OF SERVICE

AS A COMMUNITY BUILDER

Age brings with it the wisdom of experience—in a man—in an institution. This month as we turn our sixtieth mile-post—this bank brings to its patrons a service ripened by experience, facilities improved through long study of customers' needs, and the cordiality and deep friendship of co-partners in success.

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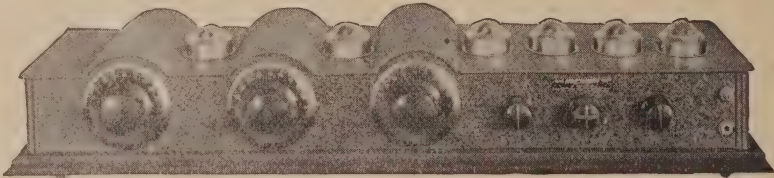
The Stockholders of this Bank and of The First Trust & Savings Bank are Identical.

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A FEW NEW FEATURES OF THE NEUTROWOUND

Straight Line Frequency Condensers all brass and designed so that all stations are divided evenly over the tuning dials. Low wave lengths as easily and distinctly brought in as the longer wave lengths.

The Neutrostadt which gives perfect control over volume, as it allows you to adjust your set just below the point of oscillation for every station.

Metal Case shields out all local interference and eliminates a great many foreign noises heard over the ordinary radio.

PRICE (without tubes, battery or speaker).....	\$85.00
Equipped and installed, from.....	\$125.00 to \$160.00
With Walnut Console Cabinet.....	\$210.00

PRUSIA'S
TWO STORES

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

June 16, 1926 marks an anniversary of importance to every citizen of this city because on that date the First National Bank of Fort Dodge celebrates its sixtieth birthday. Any city may well be proud of an institution which has been closely identified with it for more than half a century, and even more proud of such an institution as the First National Bank. For sixty years this bank has been an active force in the business life of Fort Dodge. Just a year after the assassination of President Lincoln a group of prominent pioneer business men of this city, which at that time numbered but 2,600 inhabitants, organized this bank with a capital stock of \$50,000.00. Every business day since that time the First National Bank has served the people of this community. How great its influence for good has been will never be known, but individuals there are by the hundreds who can relate instances of its helpfulness which have been outstanding guide posts on their road to success. Two events in the life of this institution have had a far-reaching influence in the steady and consistent growth of the bank's sphere of service and assistance. The first was its consolidation with the Merchants National Bank in 1892, and the second was its purchase of the Fort Dodge Savings Bank in 1915.

Its career has been one of the finest examples of intelligent service applied with sound business judgment and honest sincerity. Every move it has made has been in the interests of better service and greater safety for its patrons. With the consolidation of the two banks in 1892 the bank's capital was increased to \$200,000.00 permitting it more adequately to supply the growing financial needs of the community at that time. Later it was again increased to \$250,000 at the time the Fort Dodge Savings Bank became the Savings Department of the bank under the name of the First Trust & Savings Bank. Today its capital after sixty years of service is \$300,000.00 and surplus \$400,000.00, an indication not only of the continual growth of the bank, but of the constantly increasing prosperity of the community which it served and the ever increasing financial demands of its business interests. This, with the First Trust and Savings Bank's capital of \$100,000.00 and surplus of \$100,000.00 makes a combined capital and surplus of \$900,000.00.

From a small country bank, The First National Bank of Fort Dodge has, through a period of three score years, expanded into a veritable "Financial Department Store" offering to its patrons a multiplicity of services in keeping with the best in modern banking. Besides all forms of commercial banking, it affords through its affiliated institution the First Trust & Savings Bank, savings service, real estate financing, and fiduciary assistance. Its management has at all times been of the very highest caliber. A reading of its roll of officers and directorate members for the past sixty years impresses one immediately with the fact that it numbers a large percentage of the successful and prominent men of Fort Dodge business circles during this time. Most of the names on its official staff at this time are names which have been linked closely with this fine old institution almost since the beginning of its history.

Its first officers were:

Mr. Chas. B. Richards, President

Mr. Chas. C. Smeltzer, Vice Pres.

Mr. E. G. Morgan, Cashier.

Its present officers and directors are:

Webb Vincent, Chairman.

E. H. Rich, President

O. M. Oleson, Vice President

Geo. L. Rich, Vice President

Chas. D. Case, Vice President

J. Floyd Rich, Cashier

W. F. Rich, Asst. Cashier

E. H. Moore, Asst. Cashier

A. R. Loomis; J. R. Mulroney; C. B. Smeltzer; John Laufersweiler.



FORT DODGE CREAMERY COMPANY

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Back of your savings in The United Light and Railways Company Prior Preferred Shares are great, physical properties worth many times as much as all the Prior Preferred stock outstanding. Also yearly gross earnings amounting to \$34,697,016.00 based on the every day needs of 289 communities for Gas and Electric Service.

**\$96.00 PER
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This stock may also be purchased on the Savings Plan.

\$6.00 Down
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Yields 6.62%

*Interest payable monthly, quarterly,
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Fort Dodge Gas & Electric Company

A SUBSIDIARY OF THE UNITED LIGHT & POWER
COMPANY

IOWA HIGHWAYS IN THEIR NEW RELATION TO THE PEOPLE

The initial cost of a substantial or hard surfaced road is too often allowed to obscure the net earnings which a road of that character ultimately will produce. This is particularly true in farming districts where gravel surfacing, for example, is such a decided improvement over earth that the gravel is at once accepted as the last word in road improvement, within financial reach.

Perhaps no better test of the relative merits of impermanent as against permanent surfacing could be made than to canvass farming districts served by hard roads with a proposition to change back to gravel. Were the farmers in such districts, knowing nothing whatever about the low cost per mile for annual repairs on hard roads, and were they to judge such roads solely upon their merit in daily service, there would be in every case an unanimous vote against reverting to gravel. And, if coupled with such a canvass, the farmers were to have before them the truth in regard to the difference in repair costs per mile in favor of hard surfacing as against gravel, a storm of protests would be encountered against any such change.

In the discussions that are usually provoked by a good roads campaign, a singular fact is that opposition against hard surfacing is usually based upon opinion, with lack of finance as an excuse, whereas, it will be noted that those who are against the apparently inexpensive yet deceptive types of road, use fact and not opinion in supporting their position. In any thorough consideration of the road problem, as now seems at last to be coming up in Iowa, it would not be an unwise move for any county or community to get the plain testimony of other counties or communities in regard to their experiences with hard roads. Incidentally, all such testimony should be sought direct through farming and not political channels. It might prove helpful to let politicians sit on the fence and whittle, while the farmers get the truth themselves. Certainly there would be much less confusion about the information which they do get.

But, whether half way or whole way measures are to be adopted in bridging the gap between mud and pavement, the potential earning power of the types under consideration should be the governing point. The farmer, for example, who undoubtedly will be delighted to strike any kind of a surface after pulling for long

years through mud, should not forget that an impermanent surface such as gravel carries with it an inevitable repair cost, under main route traffic, of anywhere from \$800 to \$1200 per mile per year. This, it is evident, must be taken into account in determining the ultimate net earning power of the road; whereas by going the whole way and insuring low repair cost at the outset, the net earning power is not only increased for one year, but is extended far into the years ahead.

There are many other ways in which the highways of this country have begun to demonstrate an unexpected earning power. For example, there are dairy companies in Iowa, that are looking about for new areas into which to extend their operations, and in nearly every case their additional investments are governed by road conditions. Where right and assured conditions do prevail farmers receive anywhere from five to ten per cent more for their milk. They may not have at hand the exact transportation figures which enable them to get this increase, but such figures are on file in the offices of the dairy company's traffic department, one need make no mistake about that.

Transportation costs are not compiled from political data, a point which farmers who seek the truth about highways might do well to remember.

To these and the various other ways in which highways are just beginning to develop a high earning power in public service may be added one other big fact, and that is that the highways of Iowa are now producing a gross income out of which there is sufficient means if properly capitalized, to meet the cost of their entire rebuilding and refitting according to modern standards. In brief, the country roads of Iowa, starting with an income of about \$260,000 fifteen years ago, have risen steadily as revenue producers until in license fees and gas tax they are now turning in over \$12,000,000 a year! Pretty good for the Indian trail and calf path transformed.

But, what of the money? How shall that be applied to get the best and most lasting results in the future? This is a question which the farmers of Iowa themselves must answer, and answering it, they should demand the determined adoption of a construction policy that will conserve instead of waste highway funds.

OBEYING ORDERS

It must be admitted that we have all been tempted to change orders when they seemed unreasonable to us. However, it is best to follow them to the letter; otherwise we may get ourselves into trouble.

One of the most popular Masons we know is pastor of an Italian church. This good chap was going to have one of his boys christened, but he faced a problem.

"Will you pleesa nama my babe same as I give ya?"

"Tony, why do you make such a request?" asked the parson.

"Wella, ya see—it's lika dis. My first boy I tells ya I wanta heem nama 'Tom' and ya chris'nd heem 'Thomass.' Now, I wanta dis name 'Jack' and no wanta heem name 'Jackass.'"

Johnston Clay Works, Inc.



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FORT DODGE, IOWA

Johnston Clay Works, Inc.

THE GROWTH OF A GREAT INDUSTRY

By R. W. Cormack

For many years Fort Dodge has been connected with the making of oatmeal and the milling of cereals. The huge pile of towering grey coated buildings at the foot of Central Avenue, on the picturesque banks of the Des Moines river, owned and operated by the Quaker Oats Company, since 1911, is the link joining the city to a great industry.

The making of oatmeal unlike the making of cornmeal, did not originate in this country. Before the advent of the white man the Indians knew nothing of it. Oatmeal milling was brought to the United States in most part by Scotch millers coming through Canada; by Irish millers from the north of Ireland, and in a lesser degree, by German millers coming direct from Germany. In those days in most parts of Germany, oatmeal was the staple food of the people, same as in Scotland and in parts of Ireland.

As to when oatmeal was first made in Canada or in the United States definite information is not available. In the late sixties of the nineteenth century a few small mills were operating in Ohio, and at least one in Chicago. In 1871 the industry reached its furthest point west, when a mill was established at Rockford, Illinois; and in 1872, it crossed the Mississippi into Iowa, locating at Cedar Rapids, and thereby laying the foundation of the present large institution now being operated in that city. By the middle of the eighties over a dozen mills were in operation west of Chicago.

The lot of these pioneer millers at the outset of their career in a new country was not an easy one. Men skilled in the art of milling had to be imported. Seed oats was brought from Scotland, and the farmers instructed how to sow and harvest.

Up to the middle of the eighties practically no change had been made from the old system of milling. The entire product turned out by the mills consisted of ground meal, with small outputs of cut meal and barley, packed as bulk principally in wood. At or about this time two very important developments took place. First, the introduction of flaked or rolled oats; second, the bringing in of the cardboard package. These changes brought about a great revolution in the manufacturing and packing of oatmeal.

Severe competition led to the formation of milling groups or companies. Of these groups the principal one in size and importance was the American Cereal Company, consisting of five or six of the largest mills in the country. None of the units were of great capacity, few, if any, of them having an output of over 200 barrels per day.

Early in the twentieth century, The Quaker Oats Company succeeded The American Cereal Company, and the business as now carried on has met with phenomenal success. Quaker Oats and all products manufactured by the Company have a world-wide distribution, and a world-wide reputation for quality that is unexcelled. For many years the Company has held the enviable position of being the world's largest manufacturers of oatmeal and breakfast foods.

The principal milling plants of the company are located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Akron, Ohio; Peterborough, Ontario; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Tecumseh, Michigan.

The quantity of grain processed at all mills in 1925 was the greatest in the company's history, being approximately 47 million bushels.

To grow the above quantity of grain would require a farm of 1,777,000 acres in extent producing at the rate of 40 bushels per acre.

The railroad equipment needed to move the entire grain requirements for the year was equal to a train 400 miles long.

The total grain storage at all plants is 11,250,000 bushels.

During the year 254 million packages of rolled oats and cereals were packed and shipped.

Over 7 million shipping cases were used, made of veneer, fibreboard, or corrugated paper.

The entire quantity of round and square packages required is made at the plants, and for this purpose 42,000 tons of paper stock was used during 1925. About 50 per cent of the paper stock used is made at the company's own paper mill, located at Pekin, Illinois.

Paper stock is shipped to the mills in rolls 72 inches long by 36 inches in diameter, weighing from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds per roll. It is cut up into strips of various widths, and either wound into round packages or blanked out into squares.

The Company has the largest production unit on the spiral package in the United States.

During the year 102 different products were manufactured and 56,000 carloads of products were shipped.

In one single month there was turned out in cereals and flour, a quantity sufficient to feed 32 million working men for one day.

In the same length of time there was enough stock feed made to ration for a whole day, 4,788,000 dairy cows.

For packing the various products put up in bulk, large quantities of sacking is used, the company being the largest users of burlap cloth in the United States, and have their own bag factories.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Cheese, Butter, Buttermilk

Fort Dodge Creamery Co.

THE TRAFFIC BUREAU DEPARTMENT

E. I. Leighton, Chairman

L. M. O'Leary, Manager

RAILROAD GROWTH

The following figures gives some idea of the growth of our railroads in the past twenty-five years:

Facilities	1925	1900	Increase	Increase
Miles of first track.....	250,156	193,346	56,810	29 %
Number of locomotives.....	69,486	37,663	31,823	84 %
Number of freight cars.....	2,411,627	1,365,331	1,046,296	76 %
Freight and Passenger	1924	1900	Increase	Increase
Tons freight carried 1 mile.....	391,945,000	141,597,000	250,348,000	177 %
No. passengers carr. 1 mile.....	36,368,000	16,038,000	20,330,000	127 %
Employees	1924	1900	Increase	Increase
No. of employees.....	1,777,391	1,017,653	759,738	75 %
Av. annual pay.....	\$1,613	\$567	\$1,046	184 %
Tot. annual compensation.....	\$2,867,564,802	\$577,264,841	\$2,290,299,961	397 %
Revenues and Expenses	1924	1900	Increase	Increase
Property Investment \$22,182,267,385		\$10,263,313,400	\$11,918,953,985	116 %
Operating Revenues	6,045,251,862	1,487,044,814	4,558,207,048	307 %
Operating Expenses	4,608,806,549	961,428,511	3,647,378,038	379 %
Taxes	347,436,628	44,445,145	302,991,483	682 %
Net operating income	984,463,481	481,171,158	503,292,323	105 %
Dividends declared	382,879,890	139,597,972	243,281,918	174 %

There is a very noticeable difference between the increase in track mileage as compared with the increase in traffic, property investment, operating expenses, revenues and taxes.

Hard Coal Rates Reduced to Fort Dodge

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision dated April 14th, found rates on anthracite coal in carloads from mines in producing fields of Pennsylvania to Fort Dodge, Iowa, unreasonable and ordered published on or before July 15, 1926, through rates on prepared sizes of \$7.66 per net ton in lieu of the present Chicago combination of \$8.34 per net ton, smaller sizes to be 27 cents per ton less than on prepared sizes.

This is a reduction of 68 cents a ton or about \$25.00 per car, but there is more involved than the measure of the rates on anthracite coal.

The one handicap in a transportation way that has been and is now working a hardship on Interior Iowa and Fort Dodge is the manner of making freight rates both East and West bound from and to points in territory east of the Illinois-Indiana state line and South of the Ohio River.

Through rates are and have been accorded Chicago, all Illinois points and points on the West bank of the Mississippi river in Iowa and Missouri, also the Twin Cities, Duluth and Intermediate points in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, but to and from Interior Iowa all rates for years have been the sum of local or proportional rates to and from Mississippi River crossings or Chicago, Ill., and in the case of this coal was the local to Chicago and the local beyond.

This manner of making rates by adding a local factor after a haul of some seven or eight hundred miles to a local to the junction point instead of grading our rates through the same as our competitors are graded, has been the one transportation factor that has retarded the development of manufacturing and jobbing in interior Iowa, and therefore, forced us to buy our finished products from points outside the state instead of employing our own people and keeping our wealth at home.

This discrimination is being gradually, but surely, eliminated by complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in the last two years we have secured, in addition to these hard coal rates, through rates on bituminous coal from all of the Eastern producing fields that formerly were made on locals to and from Chicago and there is an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which has not as yet been complied with ordering through rates from Indiana points to Interior Iowa on all classes and many commodities in lieu of the combination of local rates to and from the Mississippi River.

As an illustration of how adjustments are being accomplished on raw material for manufacture, we are showing below the old and new adjustments:

Commodity	From	To Twin Cities		To Fort Dodge	
		Old Rate	New Rate	Old Rate	New Rate
		Net ton	Net ton	Net ton	Net ton
Anthracite Coal—Pennsylvania		\$6.55	\$7.59	\$8.34	\$7.66
Soft Coal—Eastern fields		4.86	5.40	6.01	5.20
Soft Coal (Lump)—Southern Ill.....		3.47	3.75	3.77	3.62
Soft Coal (Block)—Southern Ill.....		3.29	3.56	3.57	3.26

This adjustment on soft coal from Southern Illinois is reflected from all of the fields in Illinois, Indiana and Western Kentucky and the Twin City rates were applicable to intermediate points in Iowa and Minnesota at many of which competing manufacturing plants are located.

It will be noted that while the rates to the Twin Cities have in every case been increased, the rates to Fort Dodge have in every case been reduced.



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PLYMOUTH CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

FORT DODGE, IOWA

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB**Dr. Carolyn Barker, Pres.****Mary Troston, Editor****Charlotte Neutse, Secretary**

About fifty members of the Fort Dodge Business and Professional Women's Club attended the regular meeting held at the Shipley Tea Room May 5th, 1926. The names of those appointed to serve on the standing committees for the ensuing year were read by the new president of the club, Dr. Carolyn Barker.

Miss Lynn Anderson who has just returned from a three months' trip to Haiti, was the speaker of the evening and in a very pleasant and informal way gave an account of her trip. In describing the island she said:

"Haiti has wonderful possibilities as it is full of minerals, and cotton and coffee grow wild. It could be one of the richest islands in the world if the United States could develop it. Its greatest handicap is lack of roads as there are only one hundred miles of railroad in the whole island and no roads on which to travel by automobile or other mode of transportation.

"The buildings are very attractive as they are made of sandstone with red tile roofs. Windows are practically unheard of as the houses and buildings are made so that they open up like a summer house.

"There are no roads or sidewalks, only foot paths and lanes for horseback riding. The yards surrounding the houses are like tropical gardens that only a landscape gardener could achieve.

"The cities are all situated at the foot of the mountains along the sea coast, with the natives living up in the mountains in shacks. Up here they have large produce gardens and bring their products down to the market place every day."

Miss Anderson was forced to return on a cargo boat as there were no passenger boats sailing for several weeks. It took eleven days to go from Jeremie, Haiti, to New York, and the trip was not a very pleasant one.

The musical numbers furnished for this meeting were two piano selections played by Miss Alice Olsen, and a group of the club members sang a medley of old time favorites.

A regular meeting of the B. P. W. C. Club was held at the Shipley Tea Room May 19th at 6:30. Miss Maude Lauderdale's committee was in charge of the program for this meeting. Two selections by the double trio of members of the club were given, and a very interesting talk by Senator E. E. Cavanaugh on the Isaac Walton League.

The object of this organization, according to Senator Cavanaugh, is the preservation for future generations of the forests, plants, birds, flowers and streams of America. Conservation is the watchword and this organization has grown from twenty-six in number to 250,000.

"Outdoor America" is the official magazine of the club and has such contributors as Herbert Hoover and Zane Grey, as well as other writers of remarkable ability.

The idea inaugurated for the Iowa division of the Isaac Walton League is "Plant a Tree," and many members have done this, planting a tree for themselves or one for each member of their family. In parts of Michigan and Wisconsin where the sandy soil will not support vegetation but will grow trees, many new trees have been planted with the idea of keeping the pine forests.

There are no salaries or fees attached to this organization and the three-fold purpose of the club viz.: re-creating, preserving and re-establishing God's wonders, calls for our assistance. We should answer the plea of the organization which is to build new forests, keep the flowers, save the birds, beautify the parks and preserve game for hunting and fishing.

TOURIST FOLDERS

A splendid illustrated tourists folder compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and issued under the direction of the Publicity Bureau is just off the press. Ten thousand of these folders have been printed for free distribution. It contains illustrations of different views of the business district, schools, parks, amusements, etc. Considerable statistical data is contained in the folder. A supply will be sent to the different tourist routing bureaus, such as Chicago, Boston, Washington, Louisville, Des Moines, Dubuque, Waterloo and others. Anyone in the city can secure one by calling at the Chamber of Commerce. While not as elaborate as some folders, we consider it a creditable publication, illustrating points of interest in and about Fort Dodge. If any of our citizens desire to send a copy to friends in other parts of the country call and get a supply without cost.

HOW MANY TIMES A DAY?

HOW many times a day are the Files in your office opened and closed? Two hundred, five hundred, a thousand times?

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Clip seconds from each filing operation by installing Steel Filing Equipment.

MESSENGER PRINTING CO.

FORT DODGE, IOWA



One of the Signs on Custer Battlefield Hiway

HAWKEYE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

L. E. Armstrong, President

H. S. Stanbery, Secretary



EXPOSITION PARK.

Exposition Park formally opened on May 22nd, with all rides, swimming pool and amusements in operation. Much improvement has been done this year at the park. A new \$35,000.00 roller coaster being one of the new amusement devices installed, and it is the latest innovation in the way of a sensational ride, being over 1,000 feet long, and having dips 60 feet in height. In addition to the Roller Coaster, a miniature railway has been installed in the park, a new shooting gallery, custer cars, fun house and many new concessions so that Exposition Park is one of the most complete amusement parks in Iowa. The swimming pool, built last year, has been freshly painted throughout, and many new improvements made in the equipment. New festoon lighting has been installed throughout the park, which adds greatly to its attractiveness.

With Exposition Park in operation Fort Dodge has one of the most modern amusement centers in all Iowa, and thousands of people will be attracted here in the season. Attractions will be put on during the season and band concerts will be given every Sunday afternoon and evening, and in addition to the band other musical devices have been installed including a new \$2,000.00 Caliphone, together with a loud speaking system throughout the park.

The dates of the Hawkeye Fair and Exposition have been set for August 21-27 this year, and the premium book will soon be issued and distributed. Many new innovations are being planned for this year. A Hippodrome circus will be a new and added attraction for this season, in addition to the usual platform attractions. A big fireworks spectacle will be produced, entitled "The Spirit of 1776" in which five hundred people will be used in the cast. Special attention will also be given the agricultural and township exhibits this year, and practically every township in Webster county is expected to be represented. The Hawkeye Fair and Exposition will be bigger and better this year than ever before.

On July 3 and 5 a big Rodeo will be staged on the Hawkeye Fair grounds in addition to vaudeville, fireworks, balloon ascensions, and the many attractions at Exposition Park, which will be operated in conjunction with the Rodeo and Celebration. Fort Dodge has the reputation of giving the people the biggest show for the money, and is the only celebration in Iowa, whose admissions are only 25c at the gates, with a show costing many thousand dollars. Over eighteen thousand people availed themselves last year of the entertainment, and it is expected that the crowds this year will even exceed last year.

Speaking of Amusement centers, do you know that Fort Dodge is the real amusement center of all northwest Iowa. No where can you be entertained as well as you can at Exposition Park.

Picnic grounds are provided with all the modern conveniences, including natural shade trees, well kept grounds, grass mowed, tables, benches and everything that one could possibly expect to make a day or a weeks' outing the most pleasant.

The Chamber of Commerce has a letter from the American Chamber of Commerce of Tampico, Mexico, that they would be very glad to have a list of the manufacturers of the city desiring to sell their products in Mexico, stating that Tampico purchases many millions of dollars worth of American manufactured merchandise during the year.

Some Scheme!

Old lady: "Poor man. And is there a way to get rid of those cooties?"

Tramp: "Dat's easy. I take a bath in de sand an den rubs down wit' alcohol. De cooties den gets drunk an' kills each odder t'rowin' rocks."—Oklahoma Whirlwind.

WOMEN'S CLUB

Mrs. Frank W. Griffith, President

Mrs. Ray Files, Secretary

The Fort Dodge Women's Club has spent the spring months in the usual annual flurry of readjustment. At the Annual Luncheon, held March 30, the officers for the coming year were elected. Mrs. John Fox Lake, the President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the speaker of the day. Mrs. Lake dwelt upon the development of the Women's Club idea which has grown till at the present time clubs over the country form a veritable training school for women. The courses of the universities are open to all women through the lecturers sent to the clubs. There is not a subject that cannot be approached or studied through the medium of the clubs. These subjects vary according to the tastes or the special interests of the different clubs. They range from the most abstruse topics in the region metaphysics to the care of the apparel, for, said Mrs. Lake, "the knowledge that one is well dressed gives poise, and poise is a valuable asset." The General Federation, in other words, the national, is making strenuous efforts to better home conditions over the entire country. Mrs. Lake urged the local club to take up this work as far as possible and in as many phases as can be handled, for no other work brings in such great appreciable results. Every interest, whether it be politics or sewing, affects the condition of the family and does its part in making the conditions under which we live. To every woman her home, or the home she hopes to have, is the essential interest and she should consider her club as a university that should bring to her information and help she needs to make that home her great success.

In forming the program for the coming year the board has thought it desirable to take the national motto and make it the central thought for the 1926-7 program. Better homes in the building, in the furnishing, in the garden; better interiors, better libraries and improvement in the entertainment the home offers the family. The Civic Department has spent a busy spring assisting in the National Conservation campaign. A great many trees have been planted in the city around homes and on the sites of future homes. There has also been campaigning to protect the wild flowers and to leave our natural resources and our fresh air spaces clean and unspoiled. How many people who are most punctilious in their conduct in their neighbors' homes are most careless and untidy in our parks which belong to us all, or when they trespass and take advantage of the courtesy of some one with whom they are not even acquainted! Outdoor good manners should be brought to the attention of every one in order that we may properly keep what we have and that we shall give due appreciation to the courtesies accorded us.

In April the Women's Club enjoyed a most unusual lecture on Human Nature, by Dr. Sonnichsen, chief of the State Department of Vocational Education. Dr. Sonnichsen outlined the fundamentals of human nature, took each of these and explained it and brought it unforgetably home to his hearers by vivid illustrations. In his delineation of the combative instinct he used as illustrations the experiences of his own brother of Danish blood and persuasions, but, living in one of the provinces Germany had taken from Denmark, a German soldier against his will. There is not space to quote him, but suffice it to say that the impression of the instincts of men at war and the natural reactions of the boys sent into action left a picture that can never be effaced. The whole lecture presented the human mind and the results it produces so plainly that one felt a great illumination on events of the past.

At the May meeting, which will be the last before the summer recess, the club will be presented with a lecture on France and its people and literature by Madame Stein, a woman of American parentage but French birth and education who is touring this country and giving similar lectures. There will also be a reception afterwards, and some musical numbers. It is planned to make this last meeting something of a gala performance and guests from the clubs from other towns in the county will be invited. It is hoped by such meetings to build up the existing friendly relations between the clubs and to form a foundation for wider usefulness.

Going the Rounds

Irate mother: "Give me that cigarette butt!"

Young sinner: "Gee whiz, ma, I just bummed it from Sis!"—Hogan's Alley.

A scientist is trying to discover why women close their eyes when they are kissed. Maybe they do it for the purpose of trying to make themselves think it is the other fellow they are kissing.

Ever since the nineteenth amendment declared that women were the equals of men the poor things have been struggling to get down to that level.

PROTECTING HIS OWN.

Protection for one's own is always to be commended except when it is tinged with selfishness and indifference to the rights of others.

Pat McCarty was seriously ill with scarlet fever and Maggie, believing him dying, said: "Pat, don't yer think I ought to call in Father Kelly?"

"No, Maggie, me darling, I want yer to call the Rabbi."

"Pat, me boy, yer out o' your head, sure an' yer mean the Father."

"No, y' loon, I want the Rabbi. Don't yer know scarlet fever is contagious?"

BOY SCOUTS

C. H. Helsell, President

F. H. Zeller, Scout Executive

CAMPING TIME

Lucky is the boy who can go to camp and every parent ought to make it a point to see that his or her boys gets his fair share of camping experience during his boyhood, for there is no place where a boy can develop so much in so short a time as at camp; that is, a camp where he will rub shoulders for two weeks with a group of boys of his own age.

There are many kinds of camps and most of them are good, and every boy between the ages of 12 and 18 years ought to get to some camp during the summer. Touring with the family is one kind of camp which has many desirable features, but this can never quite take the place of a boys' camp. There is something which the boy can get at camp and nothing else will ever take the place of it in the boy's life.

The Fort Dodge Boy Scout council will conduct a camp this year immediately after the close of school, June 14th to June 26th, at a cost which will make it possible for most any boy to attend. The fee has been placed at \$8.00 for two weeks, which is as cheap as the boy can live at home, and parents wonder how the well cooked, substantial meals can be furnished at this low price. Of course the answer is in careful buying from Fort Dodge merchants, who expect no profit from sales to the camp.

The Scout camp will be known as "Camp Nit-a-ton," this name being Indian and the meaning will be revealed to the boys during their stay in camp. The camp will be held at the Scout reservation west of the city and the fine new cabin will be the center of activities. The boys will sleep in comfortable tents and cots will be provided. Meals will be served in the cabin and this will also be used for the rainy day meeting place and for many varied activities which make a real camp.

Camp Nit-a-ton will be run on a carefully prepared schedule which will provide a great variety of activities and keep the boys engaged in sports and instruction the entire day. From the time of the sounding of reveille in the morning until the last echo of taps at night there will be one continuous round of fun and character building training, under proper adult leadership.

Among the many activities in which the boys will take part in the way of regular team competition are: Scout jamboree, baseball, horseshoe pitching, wall scaling, volley ball, athletic meet, swimming meet, tether ball, tree hunt, putting contest, treasure hunt, capture the flag, Indian scalp, marksmanship and stunt nights. All boys will take part in the competition and there should be keen rivalry throughout the camping period.

Camp Nit-a-ton will open on Monday, June 14th, and will continue for two weeks, with the possibility of a third week if there is sufficient demand. The fee for the two weeks will be \$8.00, which will cover all the boys' expenses with the exception of spending money. Candy will be sold at the camp, but a limit of ten cents a day will be placed on each boy. Meals will be prepared by an excellent cook and parents are urged not to bring any foodstuffs or treats to their boys unless they can bring enough for the entire group and have it served with the regular meals.

While the camp is primarily for Scouts between the ages of 12 and 18 years, it will be possible to accommodate a few boys who are slightly below Scout age and who have not yet become Scouts, by filling out the following application, and sending it in at once.

Date.....1926.

Boy Scouts of America,

City Hall.

I wish my son.....

registered for the, weeks of June 14 to 26, 1926, at Camp Nit-a-ton,

and for which I am enclosing registration fee of \$1.00, the balance

of \$7.00 to be paid before June 11th, 1926. My son is.....years

old and is in good physical condition.

Parent's Name.....

Phone.....

Address.....

Any information regarding the camp can be secured by calling at the Scout office at the city hall or by phone at Walnut 2635.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**To Occupy Its Own Home**

The Armory building, which is the property of the Chamber of Commerce, is being remodeled and refurnished for the permanent quarters of the Chamber of Commerce.

Quite extensive changes are being made. The rooms will be equipped with the furnishings now in their present quarters and arranged in an attractive manner.

For the first time in the history of the city the Chamber of Commerce will occupy its own home.

This move will reduce the overhead expense and release funds which can be used to further important plans contemplated by the Directors.

The biggest aim of the Chamber of Commerce is to build a bigger, better Fort Dodge, to secure new industries, to assist our present industries and to build up a market for our products.

The degree to which this can be done rests with the citizens of Fort Dodge.

A recent survey of cities in the United States failed to disclose a single, live, worthwhile community which did not possess a virile, working Chamber of Commerce. Through no other source can the associated interests of the city function. It is the center of community spirit.

Let's meet the issue in a sense of fairness and add our name to the list of members, with those who are now heavy contributors.

WHEN SOME ONE CARES

When you meet some disappointment, an' yer feelin kind o' blue;
When yer plans have all got sidetracked, or some friend has proved untrue;
When yer toiling, praying, struggling at the bottom uv the stairs—
It is like a panacea—jest to know that some one cares.

Some one who can appreciate one's efforts when he tries;
Some one who seems to understand—an' so can sympathize;
Some one who, when he's far away, still wonders how he fares—
Some one who never can forget—some one who really cares.

It will send a wave of rapture through the framework uv the heart;
It will stir the inner bein' till the teardrops want to start;
For this life is worth the livin' when some one yer sorrows shares—
Life is truly worth the livin'; when you know that some one cares.

Oh, this world is not all sunshine—many days dark clouds disclose;
There's a cross for ev'ry joy bell, an' a thorn for ev'ry rose;
But the cross is not so grievous, ner the the thorn the rosebud wears—
An' the clouds have silver linin's—when someone really cares.

—James Hilkey.

Strange Sightings

Pedro: "Have you ever seen bull fights, Edgar?"

Abie: "Nah, but I haf seen chicken pox, Hans."—Virginia Reel.

Marriage is successful when a woman can take as much delight in sewing a button on her husband's coat as she did before they were married.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Even if our plans do sometimes go awry there comes to us a certain degree of satisfaction if we did our best to make them go aright.

Private Tommy Adkins peered along his rifle and carefully balanced the bull's-eye on the tip of his foresight (as per instructions) and squeezed the trigger.

Bang!

Above the target a red flag was waved to denote a miss.

Again he fired and again the red flag wagged.

"I say, Adkins, where are your shots going?" demanded the sergeant angrily. "Every one so far has missed the target."

Private Tommy Adkins glanced over his shoulder at the irate sergeant.

"I don't know, sergeant," he replied in a mystified voice, "they left here all right."

IDENTITY ESTABLISHED

One who has constantly come into contact with all classes of people can easily classify them as to occupation, nationality, etc.

A man with a swagger air marched up to the ticket window and, to the surprise of the clerk, asked for a ticket with a "seaman's return" rate.

"We only issue them to sailors," the clerk pointed out politely, at which the man looked at him in anger and burst forth with: "Why, you leather-necked, swivel-eyed son of a sea cook, if you feel my starboard boom running foul of your headlights, you'll haul in your jaw tackle a bit and—"

"Give him a ticket quick," said the chief agent standing near. "He's a sailor all right—nothing else but!"

The prophet who predicted the end of the world recently must have been inspired by the hope of avoiding payment of an income tax next month.

DEATH OF PROMOTER OF CARDIFF GIANT RECALLS SCIENTIFIC FAKE

Every Now and Then the History of That Remarkable Hoax Should Be Reviewed
and Now's the Time

As the home of the Cardiff Giant, there is always latent interest in that prehistoric hoax and the announcement that one of the promoters of the fake is dead recalls the story. The following review taken from an eastern paper shows how much nation wide interest the Cardiff Giant evoked:

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The last survivor of that group which exploited the famous Cardiff giant is dead at his home in Utica. Benjamin A. Son, one of the owners of the colossal figure of a "petrified prehistoric man," which astounded the nation more than half a century ago, died, never shaken in his belief the great effigy was a true specimen of real humanity, turned to stone by the action of the elements and time.

Son was the last of the seven original owners and promoters of the famous giant. Over half a century ago when W. C. Newell, Cardiff farmer, "unearthed" the now famous giant, a friend offered Son a sixteenth ownership in it. Son realized the possibilities and invested \$5,000 for one-sixteenth interest. The subsequent exploitation of the statue doubled Son's investment many times.

Fooled Science

The Cardiff giant is today a scientific bust. It was different fifty years ago. Learned scientists from America and Europe examined the giant figure and pronounced it to be the petrified figure of a giant. And while the learned men, with high-powered glasses, minutely examined the figure and marveled at its state of preservation, Newell, on whose farm the giant was found, smothered a snicker and continued to reap huge profits.

So real did the whole proposition appear that none except Newell even suspected its fraud. Even Son and the five other owners had no inkling that their money-making relic was a fake.

According to the story of the giant's discovery, as contained in a personal diary of Son, made public now for the first time, Newell himself first sunk a drill into the bier of the huge figure. This was in 1869. Newell at the time was reported to have been drilling a well when he came upon the petrified figure supposedly that of a prehistoric giant.

Public Exploited

The civilized world was startled, to say the least, at the discovery. Scientists flocked to Newell's farm and mingled with thousands of curious dupes, who paid 50 cents a head to see the giant in a partial state of exhumation. Newell began at once to capitalize on his discovery. In addition to the steady flow of money from thousands of curious investigators, he sold outright three-fourths of his interest in the giant.

Prior to being completely exhumed and placed on exhibition, the giant was owned one-fourth by Newell, one-eighth by Amos Gillebt, one-eighth by David H. Hannan, one-eighth by Amos Westcott, one-sixteenth by William Spencer, and one-sixteenth by Benjamin A. Son. Spencer originally owned one-eighth interest, but sold one-half of it to a close friend and associate, Benjamin Son. The Amos Westcott mentioned is said to be the father of Edward Noyes Westcott, author of "David Harum"; and the David H. Hannan is reputed to be the original character from which Westcott got his inspiration for his book. The similarity of the David Hannan and David Harum is noteworthy evidence of the veracity of the statement.

Scorned "Fake" Cry

Great excitement prevailed as the news of the giant's discovery spread. Thousands continued to pay fifty cents to view the giant on its bier. When the talk of fraud was first brought up, scientists held up their hands in holy horror and pronounced the talk "the babbling of an empty head." They pointed out the fact that the root of a huge elm had grown over the giant's legs, a condition that would have been impossible had the giant been recently buried by its discoverer for unearthing and exploitation.

From Cardiff the giant was brought to this city, where it was placed on exhibition in Arcade Hall. Here the steady stream of curious people continued unabated. Newell's receipts rarely fell below \$500 a day.

Then came a day when the dignitaries of the State Board of Regents implored Newell, "in the interest of science," to exhibit the giant in Albany.

While in Albany, T. A. Wood, proprietor of Wood's Museum, in New York, and son-in-law of P. T. Barnum, offered the owners of the Cardiff Giant 60 per cent of the receipts of his museum if they would place the giant in it as a main attraction. The offer was turned down. About the same time a sculptor known as Otto declared the work to be the work of a clever artist who had used GYPSUM as a base. A Professor Boynton, of this city, also declared the figure to be a fake, but his declaration was buried by the enthusiasm with which the giant was being viewed in Albany.

(Continued on Page 20)

CARDIFF GIANT—Continued from Page 19 Became Twins

But Mr. Wood was a crafty showman. With the aid of the sculptor Otto he constructed a giant identical to that owned by Newell and his associates and began exhibiting it in his museum. Then the conflict began. Newspapers carried stories of the Cardiff Giant's appearance in Albany and New York simultaneously. When the owners of the two giants began to do battle to test the legality of each other's claims to possession of the original giant the public sensed the fraud.

So gigantic had the scale been upon which the giant had been exploited that the public could do nothing but grin sheepishly and accept the duping. Even as there were then, today there are people who still believe the Cardiff Giant to be the petrified figure of a prehistoric man.

The truth of the matter showed Newell to be a clever schemer. The figure of the giant had been built by a Chicago sculptor and shipped to Newell's farm. Under the pretense of well digging, the latter had buried it, after carefully inserting it between the roots of a giant elm. For two years it remained in the ground before Newell "discovered" it and made his fortune.

The original block of gypsum rock from which the Cardiff Giant was fashioned, by a Chicago sculptor, was quarried from the GYPSUM MINES of Fort Dodge. The Giant is now owned by a group of Fort Dodge citizens. It is on display at the Hawk-eye Fair and Exposition grounds of Fort Dodge in a mausoleum constructed for it.

INEQUALITIES OF FEDERAL AID

The time has come to call a halt to the "fifty-fifty" system of Federal aid to the states, in the opinion of Senator James W. Wadsworth, in Nation's Business Magazine. Starting with a modest appropriation of less than a half million dollars in 1914, this "fifty-fifty" business has grown until today its inroads on the Federal Treasury have reached the enormous total of \$110,000,000 annually, which, of course, requires substantially an equal outlay from the states, so that the total cost of the system to the tax-paying public is well over \$200,000,000 a year.

Its ramifications have taken many different directions from road building to teaching mothers how to care for their infants.

An interesting feature of the system is the manner in which some states are called upon to pay the great proportion of this outlay, from which they receive only a minute share in return. A few instances will serve to illustrate the point.

The state of Nevada pays into the Federal Treasury \$760,000 annually and receives in subsidies \$1,845,945, or 262 per cent of the amount it contributed to the maintenance of the Federal Government. North Dakota pays in \$1,282,838 and takes out \$1,487,859. South Dakota pays \$1,951,248 and gets in return \$2,094,133.

Contrast this with the case of Pennsylvania which pays in \$269,000,000 to the Federal Treasury and receives in return \$1,839,000, or about 0.7 per cent.

New Jersey pays in \$112,000,000 and takes out \$652,000, or 0.58 per cent. Connecticut fares still worse. It pays in \$37,000,000 and gets back \$201,000 or 0.54 per cent.

WE'RE ALL HUMAN AT THAT A Place for Everything

Harry K. Rogers is a clown. That isn't all Harry happens to be, but a part of his duties with the fire prevention department of the Western Actuarial Bureau is to act the buffoon before school children over the country and thereby impress upon them the fundamentals of fire prevention. Near and far he is known as "The Fire Clown," and he has appeared before almost a million school children during the past few years.

And like everything else, even clowning palls at times. Rogers began to think perhaps he was wasting his time. This has passed.

Today Rogers goes about his clowning with an enthusiasm that rivals a school kid at vacation time. And it all happened because of a near-tragedy.

Some days ago little Marcella Cobden was raking up leaves in the rear of her home on South Lawrence. Her little dress ignited from a bonfire and in two seconds she was a mass of flames. In such cases the natural impulse of old and young is to run—a course which only fans the flames to greater fury.

But Marcella had seen and heard "The Fire Clown" and what is more, she remembered his teaching, so instead of running she threw herself to the ground and rolled over and over, yelling all the while at the top of her lungs.

Neighbors rushed to her, but Marcella and her rolling had extinguished the flames. She was badly burned and her clothing was reduced to ash, but there will be no serious after effects, nor scars.

And Rogers, hearing of the affair, visited Marcella the other day, carrying her a bouquet of flowers, and for his reward he heard her say that only for his teaching she would have burned to death.

That's all.—J. D. D.

EASY COME, EASY GO

Fred Kelly writes in Nation's Business Magazine:

In a Middle western industrial city recently I drove by a block of brick buildings, once a prosperous manufacturing plant was the pride of the city. It had been built up gradually by a man who started with nothing. Today the place is in decay, except one or two of the smaller buildings, that have been sold for service garages. A son of the founder took charge of it after his father's death, and, though the business was then at the height of its prosperity, he couldn't hold it to its course. Yet he was well educated and to all appearances a far more intelligent as well as more cultured man than his father. The second generation can't always keep even what the first generation hands to it.

This reminds me of the theft of a \$600,000 necklace from a charming woman who left it on a table in a hotel room while she was taking a bath. This woman's father, from whom she inherited the money to buy such trinkets as \$600,000 necklaces, got most of his wealth by collecting it from the public five and ten cents at a time. Though he later put up a building known today throughout the world, he at one time had so little money that he would have hesitated to turn his back even momentarily on \$600,000. It is doubtful if he would have left even \$1 lying within reach of thieves in a hotel room. His problem was not only to save his money but first to make it.

IN THE JUNE NUMBER OF NATION'S BUSINESS

An interesting contribution to the current history of American business is the leading article in the June Nation's Business, "The New Competition," by O. H. Cheney, of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank of New York.

Mr. Cheney points out that modern competition is not between individuals so much as it is between industries and materials; between wood and sheet steel for furniture; between tar, asphalt, copper and shingles for roofing.

Other contributors are E. E. Slosson, who has an interesting article on the commercial value of pure science; Prof. W. T. Foster and Waddill Catchings, who undertake to upset some accepted notions about thrift; and P. W. Wilson and R. C. Willoughby, who treat of various aspects of the British labor problem which have certain applications here.

THE CITY

It is significant that the place of eternal happiness toward which people have looked is not an idyllic country abode but a city—a celestial place "of many mansions" or, as one has translated it, "of many tenements." Even in terrestrial life, people seem to be driven toward urban life by what Brand Whitlock has called a "divine if obscure instinct." Some cities have sprung up on hillside, shore and plain, blossomed for a time, drooped, withered, died and spent in their own dust, or climbed again from the ruins of their own walls and towers. But the generic city persists and grows more populous. The problem is to make the cities in which men congregated, at first for defense, then for comfort or social intercourse or material advantage, as healthful, convenient and beautiful places as man's art, engineering skill and mechanical ingenuity can plan, build, furnish, and adorn.—New York Times.

THE PUBLIC ENEMY

The careful man who has a fire is unfortunate and worthy of our warmest sympathy.

But the man who causes a fire through his own carelessness is a public enemy. He endangers the lives and property of his neighbors and robs you and your community just as truly as does the thief in the night—the hold-up man or the safe breaker.

He should be treated with the scorn and disapproval that a public enemy deserves.—Fire Prevention Department, Western Actuarial Bureau.

Scientists say that a male monkey sticks to one mate throughout his whole life, and then some of us have the nerve to be ashamed of the Darwinian theory.

An eastern man is suing for divorce because his wife persists in driving from the back seat. It isn't a divorce he needs; it is a pair of earmuffs six or eight inches long.

FIXING THE BLAME

Hundreds of amusing illustrations could be furnished showing how human nature is quick to disclaim the charge of unreliability, when an alibi is near at hand.

Rastus Rattlebones, contractor extraordinary, was remodeling an old "cullud" church, and he and one of the deacons were on the job inspecting. There was a plumb line attached to one corner of the roof. The deacon was eyeing it with some anxiety and doubt.

"Look heah, Brothah Rattlebone," he questioned, "ain't dat buildin' leanin' ovah? Look a' dat plumb line!"

"No, sah, Deacon, no sah," countered Rastus, thinking fast. "Dat buildin' am all right; dat's jest an old plumb line, an it ain't reliable, dat's all."

When opportunity knocks we pay little heed, but when the engine knocks we get out and get under.

STORIES PICKED UP

EASY MONEY.

We once heard of an Irishman whose legs were as crooked as a pair of ice tongs. He got a job at the dock and wrote to his wife about the soft job he had. His work was in claspings a barrel with both legs, grasping a cable, and then being hoisted barrel and all, into the hold of the ship. All of which shows that the word "easy" is a relative term.

"Dinah, is dat lazy son of yours workin' now?" asked George of his dusky spouse.

"Yes, mah son's workin' now," said the pleased mother.

"Wat's he doin', Hon?"

"Makes good money, he does. All he has to do is go twice a day to de circus and stick his head in de lion's mouf— de res' of the time he has to hisself."

MERELY AN OVERSIGHT.

An irate customer entered the butcher shop, threw down a piece of metal on the counter, and indignantly exclaimed:

"What do you call that, sir?"

The man, examined it and replied:

"It looks like a piece of brass."

"Piece of brass—of course it is! And do you know where I got it? Why, in one of your sausages."

The butcher put up his hand, rubbed his double chin, and then said he thought he could explain it.

"Yes, and explain it you will before I leave this shop!"

"Well," drawled the butcher, as he smacked his lips, "I must have forgotten to take the collar off."

AND HE DODGED.

Mack: "I passed right by my girl's house last night."

Jack: "And didn't you go in?"

Mack: "No, there was a car outside, and it said Dodge."—Buffalo Bison.

The fellow who is a glutton for work seldom has indignation.

RARE FORETHOUGHT.

At the burning of a grocery store the crowd helped themselves freely. One man seized a large cheese as his share of the plunder. Rising up with it he found himself face to face with a policeman and, with wonderful presence of mind, placed the plunder into the arms of the officer, saying: "You had better take care of that, or some one will be walking off with it."

A pretty girl may not learn to swim easier than a man—but more often.

In the old days when a ten dollar cow was hit by a train it automatically became a thousand dollar county fair prize winner, but nowadays when a Ford is hit by a train it just has to remain a Ford, or what's left of it.

GUARANTEE WAS GOOD.

Jones answered an advertisement and sent a dollar for four pairs of socks. When they arrived, he looked them over and then wrote the advertiser: "Socks received. The patterns are vile. I wouldn't be seen on the streets with them on."

Back came the answer: "What are you objecting to? Didn't we guarantee you wouldn't wear them out?"

TACT.

Smith went every night to a pool room to play for ten cents a point. One night Mrs. Smith was awakened by loud and persistent knocking at her door. Putting her head out the window she asked: "Who is it? What do you want?"

"Does Mrs. Smith live here?" asked the man on the step.

"I am Mrs. Smith," she replied.

"Well, I'm Mr. Kelly from the pool room up the street. Your husband shoots pool there every evening."

"Yes, I know that."

"He was shooting tonight and lost \$1,500."

"My husband lost \$1,500 shooting pool? He ought to drop dead!"

"That's just what he did, madam. Good night!"

THE BOOB!

"Does he know anything about athletics?"

"Not a thing. He thinks the pole vault is in a bank at Warsaw."—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

HOT DOG!

"I thought surely you would sell that lot of sausages," said the grocer to his salesman. "You praised it highly enough."

"I praised it too darn much, that's the trouble. It overheard me and wagged its tail."

Only Words Came Out

Rastus: "Ah wants a divorce. Dat woman jes' talk, talk, talk, night an' day. Ah can't get no rest an' dat talk am drivin' me crazy."

Judge: "What does she talk about?"

Rastus: "She doan' say."

No Alarm

Mother (to her daughter's music master): "Do you think, Mr. Crochet, that my daughter will ever be able to do anything with her voice?"

Music master: "Well, madam, it might come in useful in case of fire."—Tid-Bits.

A Native Tragedy

Judge: "Did you shoot the bird?"

Prisoner: "Naw! I never shot nothing in the shape of a bird in my life, except a squirrel which I killed wit' a rock when it felled in the river and got drowned."—Brown Jug.

WAH-KON-SA FLOUR



IT'S DIFFERENT

Made from carefully selected hard winter wheat and scientifically milled for home use, unsurpassed in loaf yielding value, of exceptional flavor, thin tender crust, cream-white color and a loaf that will stay good until used.

You may pay more but you can't buy better flour than WAH-KON-SA at any price.

Order from your Grocer

**Fort Dodge Flour &
Feed Co.**

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

Such Popularity Must Be Deserving

Star owners everywhere will testify that Star Cars are economical to operate and give real satisfaction.

We will publish testimonials from Star owners every other day in a series of advertisements that will appear beginning with May 22 issue of The Daily Messenger.

There are now 95 new Star Cars operating in Webster County and vicinity. These cars were sold by us and our Service Dealers since December 15, 1925. There are also 58 owners of Star Cars in Webster County who have 1923-24 and 25 models.

When all of these owner testimonials are published and read, there should be no further doubt in the mind of the prospective car buyer about the Value and Merit of the STAR CAR.

You Owe It to Yourself to Investigate

Dunlap-Arnold Motor Co.

709 First Avenue North

Fort Dodge, Iowa



Bread is the first food of history. You read of it in every ancient history, in modern history—and because of your familiarity with it, perhaps you look upon it as “just a loaf of bread.”

But the bread you buy is entitled to greater distinction. Good bread, such as

*Betsy Ross
Bread*

is counted by scientists as **FIRST** in the diet for health. In no other food do you get such great value.

Betsy Ross Bread is made “A”mong breads, for you must remember “There’s a Difference in Bread.” Betsy Ross fills every requirement—eat more of it.

ASK YOUR GROCER

PFAFF BAKING CO.